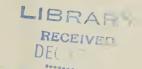
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BETTER FRUIT

June 1907



MAY-DAY IN THE NORTHWEST-APPLE TREES IN FULL BLOOM

PUBLISHED BY

BETTER FRUIT PUBLISHING COMPANY

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

These Apples grew in the White Salmon Valley

Opposite Hood River



Soil, climate & location especially adapted for high grade fruit & berries. Send for our Book descriptive of this beautiful valley

A BEAUTIFUL HOME Fifteen acres within the town of White Salmon; twelve acres set to choice apples, peaches, tears, and Italian prunes. This land has a gentle southern is a deep rich volcanic ash, easy to work and never hakes. City water is piped to the house and harn. There is a neat cottage of six rooms, plastered and with all modern conveniences, and a good harn and chicken house. It is but one-eighth of a mile to a fine graded school. Besides offering a heautiful home, it will he a safe and profitable investment to lay out in town lots. Price, \$5,500. Terms, one-half cash, haiance in five years

White Salmon Land Co.

J. C. MACINNES

WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON

California Commission

Post Office Box Company William Meister Proprietor

923 Western Avenue

Seattle, Washington

ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS IN SEATTLE

The oldest established Commission House in Seattle. We have over 1000 shippers on our books, over 90% are satisfied. We have endorsements from the largest growers in the States who will vouch for us. Give us a fair trial and you will be convinced, as we have one of the best markets in the states for your products. We remit weekly or oftener if required. We report the day goods are received and when sold. References, R. G. Dun & Co., Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle, also the principal and largest growers in Washington, Oregon, California, Canada and the Hawaiian Islands. Wm. Meister (proprietor of the California Commission Co.) has devoted a lifetime to the business and all consignments are handled under his direct supervision. Our house is known in Cashmere and Wenatchee as headquarters for all their fruit. In addition to all kinds of vegetables and fruit we handle honey, cheese, nuts, figs, dates, dried fruit, beans, eggs, poultry, game of all kinds, veal, hogs and hides. Berries are a specialty with us as we have a large outlet for them

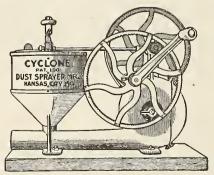
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The Cyclone Dust Sprayer will do the work with two men. It is light, strong, and durable. Easy to operate and easy to buy. Send for Catalogue.

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City Water Works System for Domestic and Municipal Use.

Are prepared to furnish 3000 Horse Power, either

Electric or Water, at Reasonable Rates

General Office, HOOD RIVER, OREGON

PRINTING FOR FRUIT GROWERS

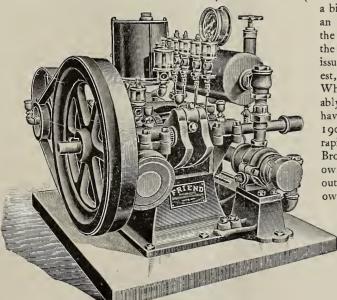
Our facilities for the prompt handling of out-oftown orders, together with the high-class service we render, makes this a good place to buy Printing. Better Fruit is designed and printed in our establishment. Long Distance Telephone Main 165.

F. W. BALTES & CO.

FIRST AND OAK PORTLAND, OREGON

A REAL "FRIEND"

The spraying outfits made by us are real true "Friends", because they are made by real "Friends." Our most effective advertising is done in the good old Quaker way, i. e., satisfied customers. Our ideas are hatched out of anti-boozed brains and worked out by anti-boozers. (No wonder they are imitated.) We do not buy



WARNING—We, the "Friend" Manufacturing Company, hereby WARN all persons that we will vigorously prosecute any and all infringements on our "Friend" Nozzle and Shut off. All necessary legal steps have been taken to give us proper protection, and we are fully prepared to defend our rights.

a big, heavy, awkward stationary engine made west and tinker it to an irrigating pump made east and then have the nerve to picture it as the smallest, lightest, simplest and most satisfactory power sprayer on the market. The cut pictured here and the scene elsewhere in this issue gives you some idea of what we believe to be the smallest, lightest, most compact, most satisfactory power sprayer in the world. While it may in the picture appear complicated, yet it is not objectionably so when you consider that our history is, so far in 1907 we have sold 101, 1906-61, 1905-22, 1904-14, 1903-6, 1902-3, 1901-1, and every line of our business has increased even at a more rapid rate. Mind you all this the work of the boys known as Hull Bros., who started in business without a red cent and have held their own ever since; all they have had to back them is the quality of their output. It may seem to you that we are pretty loudly tooting our own horn, but "Friends" we defy the world to produce any-

thing equal to our machines. Our ideas are all protected, if you see them in use by others you may know they have been stolen. Since our nozzle ad. in the April "Better Fruit" we have had a large sale on them in your state and we believe that when the people of Oregon once get awake to the fact that there is something better in spraying machines than a big, heavy, expensive, small capacity gas bag or a tinkered up mess of weaving, spring wheels, gears and pitmans that take the whole wagon and leave only room for a small amount of spray mixture, they will get together and do as others have done and are doing—Get in touch with the "Friend." No matter what outfit you use, you cannot afford to bother away your time with cheap, awkward, leaky, annoying shut-offs and catching, dripping, clogging, clustered nozzles when you can get the thing you really need and want, and get it quick. The "Friend" Ball Shut-off, \$2.20 and the "Friend" Nozzles \$1.55 postpaid.

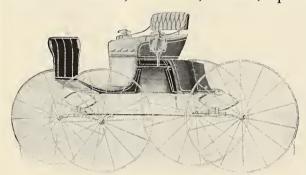
"FRIEND" MANUFACTURING CO. GASPORT NEW YORK

\$275.00 GIVEN AWAY IN PRIZES

With No Strings Attached to Them

Did You Ever Hear of Anyone Getting Something for Nothing

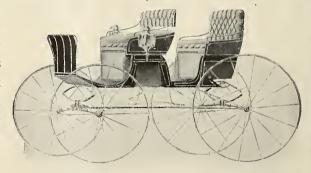
And getting paid for getting it? We don't think you ever did, but that is what "Better Fruit" is going to give you an opportunity to do. To the person who will get us the most yearly subscribers in the next four months we will give this fine new COMBINATION STANHOPE Carriage and Surrey direct from the warerooms of Mitchell, Lewis & Staver, Portland, Seattle, Spokane and Boise, pictures of which appear on this



page, and in addition a set of single harness, robe and whip, the entire outfit worth \$200. This is not all; to the contestant getting us the most subscriptions during the month of June we will give a \$10.00 STANDARD UNABRIDGED WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY something that should be in every household. We haven't forgotten our juvenile friends in inaugurating the contest, and to the one who gets us the most subscribers during the month of July we will give

a brand new \$65 BICYCLE of the best make, adapted to either sex. Further and better yet, to everyone competing in this contest, who is not fortunate enough to win the carriage we will give 25 cents in cash for each subscription sent in. Names of contestants and

number of names sent in by them will be published at end of contest and checks issued in payment. So get busy and don't think that because you may seem to be able to get only a few names that you have no chance of winning. "Faint heart ne'er won fair lady," or anything else, and remember that whether you get one or one thousand you will win if you get the most. Our offer has no strings on it and is unconditional. Participation in the contest for the dictionary and



bicycle does not bar you from winning the carriage or the cash prizes, but the winner of the carriage will not participate in the cash prizes, so that everyone who enters the contest and makes a showing will get something. Our reasons for adopting this plan in the contest are because we have been told that we have the best fruit paper in the world and are willing to give those who will help us in making a still better paper, a share of our profits. The subscription price of "Better Fruit" is \$1.00 per year and must accompany each name sent in, and address of subscriber. On request sample copies will be mailed those who wish to enter the contest, which closes September 1. Subscriptions must not be mailed later than August 31. Request for further information and all subscriptions should be addressed to

BETTER FRUIT PUBLISHING CO., Hood RIVER, OREGON

Prizes will be delivered free of charge to any railroad station in the United States or Canada designated by the winner. References: Butler Banking Company, First National Bank and Hood River Banking & Trust Co., Hood River, Oregon.

BETTER FRUIT

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF UP-TO-DATE AND PROGRESSIVE FRUIT GROWING AND MARKETING

THE WESTERN SLOPE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

BY JOHN F. MOORE, MANAGER OF THE GRAND JUNCTION FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

S the name implies, what is known as the Western Slope includes all that territory which is entirely west of the summit ranges of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, and the fruit sections of this slope are situated in the several valleys of Mesa, Delta and Montrose Counties. The oldest and most widely known of these is the Grand Valley in Mesa County, then the North Fork Valley in Delta County, and the Uncompangre Valley in Montrose County. Practically all the fruit raised in Western Colorado comes from these three valleys.

The Grand Valley is the largest in area and population and extends approximately 25 miles from east to west, and is not to exceed ten miles in width

and is not to exceed ten miles in width at its widest point, and is watered by the Grande River. It has a population of from 12,000 to 13,000.

The North Fork Valley, in Delta County, is about the same length as the Grand Valley, but consists of an entirely different country—instead of being really one long valley, it is rather access of small valleys and surrounding a series of small valleys and surrounding mesas, these small valleys situated principally around the towns of Paonia, Hotchkiss, Austin

and Delta, and are watered chiefly by the north fork of the Gunnison River.

The Uncompahgre Valley is not yet fully developed, although quite a little fruit is raised around Montrose, Colorado. The area in this section will be immensely increased by the completion of the big Gunnison tunnel and gov-ernment ditch now in course of construction by the United States Government, and which will divert a portion of the waters of the Gunnison River into this valley. What fruit is raised here now is watered mainly from a small stream called the Uncompangre.

The Grand Valley has railroad outlets via the D. & R. G. Railway, the Colorado Midland Railway and the Rio Grande Western Railway, and its shipping stations are Palisades, Clifton, Grand Junction and Fruita, but the other two valleys of Western Colorado, whose fruit shipping stations have been named above, reach an outlet via rail only through branches of the D. & R. G. Railway, running into the City of Grand Junction, Colorado.

The principal fruits raised are apples, peaches, pears, foreign table grapes, and a few of the smaller tree fruits. In the Grand Valley the cantaloupe growing industry has sprung up in two years past to one of considerable proportions, and the sugar beet industry is now well established, not only in this valley but in the others as well, with a big sugar factory to handle the beets located at Grand Junction.

The sugar beet mill at this place paid the farmers last season close to a half million dollars on beets contracted. This industry, together with the new canta-loupe industry, enables the farmers in this district to work their young orchard land before the trees are in bearing, and this is a very big item to the man starting out in the orchard business. Where these vegetables cannot be worked in among the rows of young trees, the land is very often excellently adapted for the growing of potatoes, and this is done to a large extent in the country around Fruita, Colorado, west of Grand

There are six fruit associations and shipping concerns in Grand Valley, five in the North Fork country, and one at

in the North Fork country, and one at Montrose, Colorado.

The varieties of fruits best adapted to the soil conditions of the Western Slope, and those raised in the greatest quantity, are as follows: In Apples: The Winesap, Jonathan, White Winter Pearmaine, Mammoth Black Twig, York Imperial, Rome Beauty, Missouri Pippin, Baldwin, Gano, Ben Davis, Lawver and Minkler. Minkler.

In Peaches: The Palisade district, around Palisade, Colorado, in the extreme east end of the Grand Valley, is rightfully termed the "home of the peach." Here and also throughout all the Western Slope "The" peach is the Elberta. The Palisade district is strictly a peach country, there being very little else raised in that community, and for

ten years the Palisade crop has never failed.

In Pears: Bartletts are raised more extensively than all other varieties raised here, which are, the Flemish Beauty, P. Barry, Howell, Duchess De Angeline, Buerre D'Anjou, Le Conti, Lawrence, Sheldon and Winter Nellis. A few others are raised on a very small scale.

Foreign table grapes are raised more especially in the Grand Valley than any other part of Colorado, and the varieties are mainly Muscats, Flame of Tokay, Black Cornishon. All these fruit

districts are comparatively young and probably the best way to show the growth of the industry is to take a table of



AN ORCHARD SCENE NEAR CASHMERE, WASHINGTON Ranch of A. S. Burbank, one of the most prosperous growers in that district. Mr. Burbank owns forty acres, twenty-nine of which are set to trees. Twelve acres are in bearing orchard, six and twelve years old, which last year made a return of \$6000

comparisons of the yearly business of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association, which operates and maintains shipping stations at Palisades, Clifton and Grand Junction, Colorado, and are the heaviest handlers and shippers in the whole district. They have been in business now for ten years and the table given herewith shows the amount each year paid their growers for fruit, and the number of carloads shipped exclusive of local shipments and express business.

This table should be doubled at least in regard to the amount shipped out of the Grand Valley, and then in turn the figures should be again doubled to represent the aggregate shipments in carloads from the Western Slope. In other words the entire fruit business of Western Colorado would be more closely estimated, perhaps, by quadrupling the figures below.

9	Carloads	Amount Paid
Year	Shipped	Growers
1897	167	\$ 54,085.00
1898	89	21,785.00
1899	54	21,346.00
1900	185	68,323.00
1901	195	98,972.00
1902	492	195,975.15
1903	576	247,188.45
1904	1078	437,153.33
1905	718	475,763.00
1906	1017	555,813.44

This table of fruit returns includes all varieties and all grades of fruits raised. The town of Grand Junction has a population of 8000 today, all more or less dependent upon the fruit growing industry in the surrounding territory, and from the above table it will be seen this

surrounding country has never in its history entirely failed them, in fact, a good healthy increase is expected from year to year.

Without exception all the fruit bearing districts of the United States have their special pet stories as to how much was netted from a certain acre, by a certain grower, etc., but this article is not for that purpose, and is to give only a description of the several valleys of the Western Slope, every one of which claims (at least on some one variety of fruit) to be far superior to the other districts of Colorado, and after all that is the proper idea—to see who can grow Better Fruit.

As a direct result of this struggle to grow better fruit the State of Colorado has established a branch horticultural station, for experimental work on the Western Slope, with two professors in charge, with permanently located offices and quarters at Grand Junction, and then the growers over the entire district are organized into a society called the Western Slope Horticultural Society, and a branch of this society is to be found in all the principal shipping stations of the Western Slope. Their cry is also "Better Fruit," and as the seasons-come and go the reputation their fruit is gaining proves they have the right motto.

The Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association is probably the only organization of fruit growers in the country that has evolved and successfully worked a full-fledged wholesale jobbing house

in connection with the fruit business, the profits on the merchandise store, supplies. etc., and the wholesale house, reverting at the end of each year's business back to the farmer stockholder in the shape of dividends, thus enabling the actual fruit shipping and handling to be conducted and the grower charged but actual cost for the association's services.

Land values today are pretty near the same throughout all the Western Slope, and vary considerably in all the sections on account of location of land, condition of soil, etc., etc. Raw lands with water ranging from \$100 to \$350 per acre, and lands set to orchard, from that figure on up to \$1500 per acre, all dependent upon the age and varieties of trees and general conditions.

One thing is true here and in all other good districts devoted to fruit culture. To obtain better prices the farmer must produce better fruit. So then let the motto be "Better Fruit."

INOTE.—The above article is kindly furnished upon request by Mr. John F. Moore, manager of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association. Mr. Moore is well known to every fruit buyer throughout the land as an able, straightforward, successful manager, popular with his members, fair and just to all. No greater testimonial as to his efficiency and fairness exists than the fact that he has annually been re-elected for a great many years. This means that he gets results, and results are what the fruit grower wants. Excuses, bad weather and bad order reports and returns are not to the fruit grower's liking.]



WHEN THE APPLE TREES IS BLOOMIN'

BY W. H. WALTON

When the apple trees is bloomin' it sets my heart a boomin'

For it makes me think what's comin' when the apple wagon's runnin'.

I know of course there's somethin' else besides old shiney gold,

But jest the same them apple buds means help when winter's cold.

That dress of white looks good to me, it surely does by jing:

But later on when turned to red, you bet my heart'll sing.

My daughter says "it's beautiful, it's lovely, oh, it's swell;"

I know it but the dry goods man another story'll tell.

Perhaps I've lost all sentiment and nature don't appeal;

But then you see I've reached the age where things that is, is real.

However as I look at them, them blossoms snowy white.

'Tween you an' me, right heart to heart, they is a handsome sight.

WASHINGTON LAW REGULATING SALE OF FRUIT

O much discussion and many misstatements have been aroused by the new bill recently passed by the Washington Legislature regulating the sale of fruit and dairy prodto publish it. The measure was drafted by W. H. Paulhamus, State Senator and Manager of the Washington Federation of Fruitgrowers, in compliance with a demand for a law of this character. It is said that the measure is being objected to by commission men, who say that it is unjust, while growers taking the opposite view claim that it is fair and places producer and buyer on an equal footing. The text of the measure is as follows:
Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any

person, firm or corporation to engage in the business of selling farm, dairy, orchard or garden produce on commission, or to receive or solicit consignments of such produce on commission in the State of Washington without first ob-

taining a license from the Commissioner of Horticulture to conduct and carry on the business of such commission merchant and giving a bond to the State of Washington, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, the form of said bond to be approved by the Attorney-General, for the benefit of persons entrusting such commission merchant with consignments of produce to be sold on commission in the sum of \$5000, said bond to be conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such commission merchant.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to carry on the business of such commission merchant in this state, shall make application in writing under oath to the Commissioner of Horticulture, giving his full name, if an individual, the full name of all the partners if a partnership, and the date of incorporation, the names of the officers, directors and stockholders, and the state where incorporated, and the amount of capital actually paid in, if a corporation, stating the name of the city or town where he intends to carry on such business, giving the street and number of building if practicable, and the character of produce for which a license to sell on commission is wanted. The applicant shall also deliver to the Commissioner of Horticulture the State Treasurer's receipt for the sum of ten dollars, together with the bond mentioned in section 1 of this act. It shall thereupon be the duty of the Commissioner of Horticulture to deliver to such applicant a license to carry on the business of a commission merchant until the 31st day of December of the year in which such license is issued. All bonds given under the provisions of this act, after their approval, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State: Provided, That all statements made under the provisions of this act shall be for the exclusive information of the Commissioner of Horticulture, and no other person or persons shall be permitted to see or examine the same unless the same shall be required for use in court, and in such case the Commissioner shall provide the same.

Sec. 3. Every person carrying on the business of a commission merchant under the provisions of this act shall keep an accurate and complete set of books, in which shall be truly recorded the amount and character of every consignment received by him, with the date of receipt, the name of the consignor and the condition of the shipment, when received; and when the same or any part thereof shall be sold. The name of the person to whom sold, together with the amount and date of sale, shall be entered. The books of any such commission merchant shall at all times be open and subject to the inspection of the Commissioner or the County Fruit Inspector or any of his deputies or to any consignor as to any entry concerning ship-

ments made by him.

Sec. 4. Any commission merchant who shall receive from any person, firm [farm], dairy, orchard or garden products to sell on commission, shall immediately send to the consignor or consignors, a statement in writing,

showing what property has been received and the condition thereof. If any such produce is received in a damaged condition and is unfit for sale, or if the markets are overstocked, it shall be the duty of such commission merchant to notify the State Horticultural Commission, County Fruit Inspector, or any of his deputies, and take from him a certificate that said produce is not saleable and that it is necessary to destroy the same. Said certificate shall be made in duplicate and one copy thereof shall be transmitted to

Sec. 5. Whenever any commission merchant sells all or a portion of any produce consigned to him to be sold on commission, he shall, within two days thereafter, render a true statement to the consignor, showing what portion of such consignment has been sold, the price received therefor, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, and also all charges and expenses paid or

incurred on account of such consignment. If any produce be sold for less than the market price that fact shall be noted on such statement, and the reason therefor shall be stated.

Sec. 6. It shall also be the duty of

every person, firm or corporation carrying on the business of selling farm, dairy, orchard or garden produce on commission to pay to the consignor within ten days after said sale, the full amount of money due upon the sale of any consignment of produce, after de-ducting therefrom the amount paid for transportation and drayage, if any, and

the commission, which in no event shall exceed ten per cent of the selling price.

Sec. 7. Whenever any consignor, who has consigned farm, dairy, orchard or garden produce to any commission merchant, shall have, after demand received no remittance for the same or report of the sale thereof, or if in any case after report is made he is dissatisfied with the



HON. E. L. SMITH

Hon. E. L. Smith, of Hood River, who was appointed pregon's commissioner to the Jamestown Exposition, is a representative of whom fruit, men may well be proud. As president of the Northwest Fruit Growers Association, and formerly executive of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture he is probably the best known and most deservedly esteemed figure among Northwest orchard men. An exponent both in and out of season of progressive methods and better fruit he brings both dignity and honor to the section he represents and the people at large. Recently in the land of the Albemarle Pippin, of the celebrated hospitality of Virginia, and viewing the great industrial awakening in the South, his ready wit and eloquent voice will undoubtedly find much to impart to his fellow fruit growers

sale or the report thereof, he may make a verified complaint in writing to the Commissioner of Horticulture, who shall upon receipt of the same investigate the sale or sales complained of, and if upon such investigation it appears that the said commission merchant has failed or neglected to account for such consignment or any part thereof, or has failed or neglected to make a true and complete report thereof, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Horticulture to revoke the license of such commission Such investigation may be merchant. made by the County Fruit Inspector or one of his deputies if the Commissioner shall so direct.

Sec. 8. If any commission merchant shall make any sale of the produce mentioned upon commission and shall fail or neglect to pay the amount received upon such sale as hereinbefore provided the owner or consignor of such produce may bring an action on the bond given by such commission merchant under the provisions of this act and recovery may

be had against said commission merchant and the sureties on said bond for the amount due such owner or consignor; and in such action the court may allow a reasonable attorney's fee. Provided, if such commission merchant has failed or neglected to account for consignments of produce made to him by two or more consignors, and the amount of the bond shall not be sufficient to pay all consignors, they shall be entitled to receive from the proceeds of such bond a pro rata share in proportion to the amount due each of such consignors.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any persons engaged in the business of commission merchants to enter into any combination, conspiracy or pool for the purpose of artificially raising or depressing the market prices of any farm, dairy, orchard or garden produce, or of excluding from the market the produce of any particular locality grown or manufactured by any person.

Sec. 10. For the purpose of this act a commission merchant is defined and

declared to be any person, firm or corporation who may receive for sale on account of the shipper or consignor any farm, dairy, orchard or garden produce.

Sec. 11. Any person, persons or corporation engaged in selling any property as herein specified who fails or neglects to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 12. The Commissioner of Horticulture shall revoke any license issued under the provisions of this act whenever the person or firm or corporation holding the same shall be convicted of any violation of this act.

Sec. 13. That an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of farm, dairy, orchard or garden produce on commission," approved March 21, 1895, be and the same is hereby repealed.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL FRUIT LAWS

N 1906 at the Northwestern Fruit Growers Meeting, a committee was appointed by the president to draft a set of laws suitable as national laws. Mr. Maxwell Smith, inspector for the Canadian Dominion Government, was appointed on that committee, and no wiser or abler selection could have been made, for the reason that he was not only thoroughly familiar with the Canadian laws, but being inspector enjoyed a position which gave him inside informa-

tion as to the practical workings of the same. Consequently, he knows just where the laws filled the bill, and where they were deficient or impractical.

Mr. Maxwell Smith kindly consented, as he is an enthusiastic worker in behalf of "Better Fruit," to act on that committee. The result is that the committee framed up a set of laws which we firmly believe are suitable in every way. We are of the opinion that the passing of these laws by the United States Govern-

ment will accomplish wonders in the way of improving and protecting the great fruit industry of America.

Consequently, "Better Fruit" presents them in this issue as drawn up by the committee of the Northwestern Fruit Growers Association, and adopted at the last session in Seattle, Wash., in January, 1907. They appear in advance of all other horticultural journals in "Better Fruit." through the kindness of Mr. Maxwell Smith, chairman of the committee. We believe these

laws are so perfect that they will meet with the approbation and endorsement of every fruit grower in every state in the Union. If we are correct in this assumption, we believe it the duty of every horticultural paper to publish them, and we sincerely hope every editor will endorse them editorially. If this is done it will be but a short time until every state and county horticultural society, every fruit growers association or union, and in fact, every fruit grower in America will have them.

If this is done, in our opinion it will inevitably follow that in a very short time we will have every fruit grower in the land using every influence he can bring to bear on everv individual, every organization, and every political club that has any influence with the congressmen and senators from his state. If every fruit grower puts his shoulder to the wheel we can pass these laws, and they will become national, and relief, protection and greater profits will come to every one engaged in growing fruits in America, the greatest of all fruit countries.

In this connection we would call your attention to the fruit laws already passed



HOME OF MISS MARGARET BURGESS

A prosperous woman fruit grower at Cashmere, Washington. Miss Burgess not only owns but operates her fruit ranch and is said to have made it very successful

in the State of Oregon, which appeared in the February issue. And along the same line attention is called to the bill introduced by Senator Paulhamus, manager of the Puyallup Berry Growers Association, and passed by the legislature of the State of Washington, relative to the commission business, in this issue. Copies of this issue will be mailed to interested fruit growers with our compliments. postage prepaid.

PROPOSED NATIONAL FRUIT MARKS ACT

Section 1. This act may "The Fruit Marks Act 190-This act may be cited as

This act shall come into opera-Sec. 2. tion on the — day of — -. 190-

Sec. 3. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires-

(a) The expression "closed package" means a box or barrel of which the contents cannot be conveniently seen or inspected when such package is closed;

(b) An "open package" shall mean a package containing less than twenty-one pounds, or crates having smaller open packages inside.

(c) The expression "fruit" shall not include wild fruit, nor cranberries, whether wild or cultivated, or fruit which has been dried, cured or otherwise preserved.

Sec. 4. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or outer surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than ten per cent of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade

to, or different in variety from, the faced or outer surface of such package.

Sec. 5. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in any package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than half an inch in length, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed, with the initials of his Christian names, his full surname, and his postoffice address; or, in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address.

Sec. 6. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than half an inch in length, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed, in addition to his Christian names, his full surname, and his postoffice address

(a) With the name of the variety of fruit which the

(b) With a designation of the grade, which shall include one of the following three marks, viz.:
"Grade No. 1," "Grade No.
2," "Grade No. 3," but such mark may be accompanied by any other mark or brand provided that such other mark or brand is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously than, the one, of the said grade marks, which is used on the said package.

Sec. 7. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale. any fruit packed in any package and intended for sale, unless such package is marked as required by Section 5, and no person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package and intended for sale, unless such package is marked as required by Sections 5 and 6 of this act.

Sec. 8. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package upon which is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of

(a) No. 1 quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

(b) No. 2 quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than eighty-five per cent free from scab, worm holes, bruises

and other defects, and properly packed. Sec. 9. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, violates any of the provisions of this act shall, for each offense, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one dollar and not less than twentyfive cents for each package which is packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in

possession for sale contrary to the provisions of this act. together with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or hard labor, for a term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

(a) Whenever any fruit in any package is found to be so packed that the faced or outer surface gives a false representation of the contents of the package, any inspector, charged with the enforcement of this act, may mark the words "falsely packed" in a plain and indelible manner

on the package.

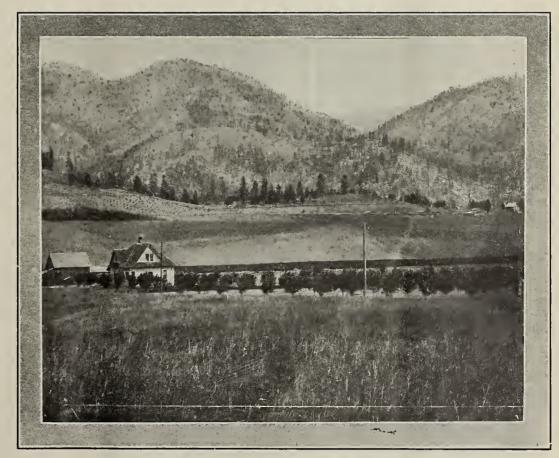
(b) Whenever any fruit packed in a closed package is found to be falsely marked, the said inspector may mark the words "falsely marked" in a plain and indelible manner on the package.

(c) The inspector shall give notice, by letter or telegram, to the packer whose name is marked on the package or which may have been otherwise ascertained, within twenty-four hours after he marks the words "falsely packed" or "falsely marked" on the package.

Sec. 10. Every person who not being an inspector wilfully alters, effaces or obliterates wholly or partially, or causes to be altered, effaced or obliterated, any marks on any package which might misrepresent the original intention of the packer or of any inspector shall incur a

penalty of one hundred dollars.
Sec. 11. The person on whose behalf any fruit is packed, sold, offered or had in possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act, shall be prima facie liable for the violation of this act.

Continued on page 19



A FRUIT RANCH IN THE VALE OF CASHMERE

The above represents a scene in a five-year-old orchard belonging to Mr. Grant Patton, near Cashmere, Wash. The orchard consists of ten acres, and last year netted Mr. Patton \$1000

CHERRY CULTURE IN HOOD RIVER, OREGON

BY G. D. WOODWORTH, A PRIZE GROWER

AM growing cherries for profit in Hood River, and in talking about them I will confine myself to my own farm. The soil is black heavy loam with a little gravel mixed in — just enough to make it work free and not stick to the tools.

I have four varieties that I grow for market-Lambert, Bing, Royal Ann and Black Republican. I prefer the Lambert above all others, and I consider it the "king" of all cherries so far introduced. I have shipped them to London, England, by open express, and they arrived with only 18 per cent loss. While the Bing and Black Republican are good shippers, they will not carry as well as the Lambert. I have shipped all four varieties to Mexico City and Torreon, Mexico, New York City and Nome, Alaska, with good results, as the following will show: lowing will show:

Torreon, Mexico, July 7.

Dear Mr. Woodworth:

I have been receiving your cherries for several days, and notwithstanding the long distance, I must say I never received better fruit here. Please accept my thanks for same. Yours truly, CARLOS STERNAN.

There is only one way to ship cherries and that is to use the Common Sense carrier. Eight carriers or cartons fill the box, and by packing in this way the fruit is kept in place and is not shifting around in the box. Never put in, or allow any of your help to put in, any deformed fruit, or fruit that is cracked, for that is the first one to decay, and it will get soft and leak, thus spoiling all it comes in contact with. Do not put in anything that you would not want to buy yourself at 20 cents to 50 cents per pound. Men who try to cheat the consumer by putting inferior fruit in their packages only cheat themselves. Next, have a nice clean box; make it look neat and tidy, get it to the consumer in the best possible condition.

To put up a ten-pound box of cherries it will cost you: Box, 5 cents; eight cartons, 10 cents; packing, 5 cents; picking, 5 cents; crating, 2½ cents; paper, labels and nailing, 2½ cents; in all, 30 cents. Now, if you can get \$1.25 to \$1.50 f. o. b. railroad station, I don't think

you will complain.

Now, as I have shown how to market the fruit, it will be well to tell how we grow it. I set out 1500 trees; gave them thorough cultivation for the first four years. I thought that if cultivation was good for an apple tree it was good for a cherry tree; the consequence was I grew them too fast. The bark would I grew them too fast. The bark would burst and they would bleed to death. I have had trees make the enormous growth of eleven feet in one season. Then I pruned and cut them back, and that also was detrimental to the trees. It is my opinion, and in so far as my experience goes, you never want to cul-

tivate after the first year. Seed your orchard down to clover and get two crops, and you will not have many dead trees nor any gumoses. Never put a saw or a knife to a cherry tree unless it is to cut out a dead limb, for the wood of a cherry tree is not like an apple, it will not heal over, but will rot and the snow and rain will help it along. I set out one hundred cherry trees three years ago along a fence where the ground was never plowed. The first year they didn't grow much; the second year they did better; this year they have made a fine growth. They never have been pruned nor cultivated in any way. Two years ago I put out fifty trees; the first year Two years I cultivated up to the first of July, then seeded down to clover. They have done fine, with a loss of only one tree.

If we will study nature a little, we shall find that the cherry is first in bloom, first to fruit, and is all picked and marketed by July 10. The tree has borne its fruit; it has made its growth; the laterals have grown to their full length; the fruit buds are setting for next year's crop. Nature has performed her work so far as the cherry tree is concerned, and should rest until another year has come, when she will take up the same routine again. So, if we keep on cultivating and forcing the growth of the tree after it has fulfilled its duty, it is sure to bring disaster and ruin.

Now, a great many think all they have to do is to plant the tree and sit down and watch it grow, then pick the fruit. Yes, but that is not the process that brings the best returns. It is not the kind that brings home the premiums from the horticultural fairs, where men of knowledge and experience judge the merits of the fruits and quality is the only consideration.

If the cherry is worth growing it is worth growing well, and I find the only way is to fertilize and do it thoroughly; use plenty of potash, spray thoroughly in the winter with the lime and sulphur. also the bordeaux mixture. Keep your trees free from San Jose scale and all other insects, pests and fungus, and you will surely have good results. I use the Niagara gas sprayer; it is always ready. It never gets clogged and I believe it is the best machine on the market today.

Oh! let us spray, the fruitman cries, and always do our duty

If we would have fine apple crops and make each box a beauty,

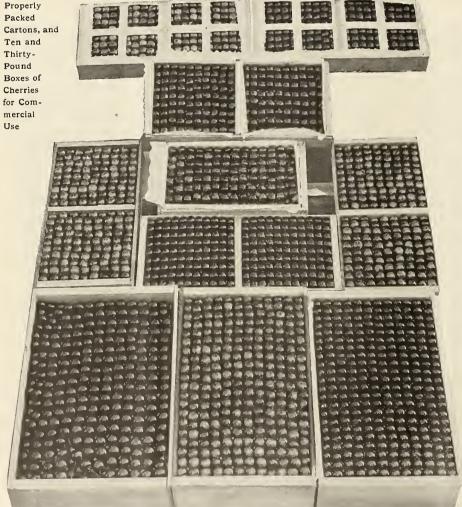
Also we'll deftly prune and graft (the latter not for spoils),

But so we'll have, when winter comes, big money for our toils.

To thin we must, although at times, it gives us quite a hunch,

To leave one apple where three grew and made a handsome bunch.

If irrigate we shall at all, our trees we'll wet with care; care:



S THE FRUITMAN'S CREED

BY W. H. WALTON

care;
Not too much, but just enough to make them thrive
and bear.
When picking comes, we'll try our best to avoid
all bumps and bruises,
And fruit that's poor to the mill will go and
kindred other uses.
In packing we will all make good—each box shall
bear the label,
That he who runs may read thereon it's fit for

bear the label,
That he who runs may read thereon it's fit for
any table.
So let us spray, and prune and thin, and let the
sunshine in,
And when the harvest time comes round, you bet,
we'll have the tin.

OPINIONS ON THE SPENCER SEEDLESS APPLE

BY P. G. PETERSON IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FARMER

LARGE number of people have been inquiring during the past year regarding the merits of the Spencer Seedless Apple. This, together with the fact that the Spencer apple, as a result of extensive advertising, is being sold at a price which is exceedingly high, has tempted me to make a statement of facts regarding the apple and to obtain the opinions of some of our leading horticulturists on the question.

The Spencer product is advertised here about as follows: "No core, sure cropper, red color, no blossom, one-fourth more solid meat, the apple of the future." We do not believe all these statements. Credulous people do, and pay \$2.00 for young stock. It is these credulous per-

We do not believe all these statements.

Credulous people do, and pay \$2.00 for young stock. It is these credulous persons I am trying to enlighten.

Regarding the first statement, "No core," the illustration of a Spencer apple, obtained direct from the Spencer orchard at Grand Junction, Colorado, speaks more forcibly than words. It has nearly as sharply defined a core as the Ben Davis. What is the virtue of being seedless then? Is the fact that it may be devoid of seeds (and all the specimens I have seen are not devoid of seeds), worth the extortionate price the Spencer people ask for young trees?

In regard to the color, all the specimens I have seen have had a decidedly washed-out appearance. Mr. Charles A. Green, editor of Green's Fruit Grower of Rochester, New York, says in part: "Editors generally do not look upon it with favor. I have seen it, quality is poor and nothing attractive to the eye."

Professor U. P. Hedrick of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at

Professor U. P. Hedrick of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, in answer to an inquiry, says: "The seedless apple is being widely advertised in the East and, almost without exception, horticulturists disclaim any merit for it. The methods of the men who are selling it do not commend themselves to Eastern people."

Professor A. T. Erwin of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry of the Iowa Agriculture College at Ames, Iowa, answers: "Replying to your recent favor regarding the Spencer Seedless Apple, I beg to advise that so far as I am aware it has not been planted in this state, and, from what I have been able to learn of it, it has little to recommend it for planting, either here or elsewhere. It is apparently a variety 'made to sell.'"

Professor S. W. Fletcher of the Department of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening of the Michigan State Agricultural College replies in discussing the question: "I am just back from a week in Colorado and spent a day at Grand Junction. Of course, I made pretty careful inquiries concerning the Spencer Seedless apple and also drove out to the place and saw several trees and took notes and photographs of the apples. I intend to publish this material soon, but where I do not know.

"Briefly, I may say that the apple impresses me as being a failure from a commercial point of view, and this voices the opinion of a great many Colorado fruit growers who know the apple and what it can do. I will not say that it is a horticultural gold brick, because, for all I know, the people who have been booming it may actually believe it is a

wonderful thing; but I will say that the introduction and widespread advertising of it has been very unfortunate for I cannot see how this variety can be of any commercial importance in its present form."

The Rural New-Yorker has probably done more to enlighten the people as to the real merits of the apple than any other agricultural paper. This paper has accomplished in the East what we hope to accomplish here. Its editor, Mr. H. W. Collingwood, in reply to an inquiry regarding the apple, replied in part as follows: "If you could get hold of a file of the Rural New-Yorker you would find a good deal of this information. We have also collected a vast amount of matter, which we have not printed, but held in reserve hoping that the Seedless Apple people would open up in defense of their fruit. After hammering away at them through the summer, we seem finally to have touched bottom. Representatives of the company recently came to us and in a very pleasant and courteous way expressed a desire to discuss the merits of the apple. We told them frankly our opinion about it and the re-

sult was that the company has publicly

Limb of Hood River Cherries

abandoned all claims for the fruit, except that it is a long keeper, of good quality and a novelty so far as its seedless character is concerned. Having made this public statement, I don't see but that the incident is pretty nearly closed, except in cases where they still continue to claim wonderful qualities for the apple."

The Spencer people claim their apple to be "The apple of the future." Let us see if it isn't in reality an apple of the past, and discover if the good people of Utah and adjoining states are not paying an extortionate price for an old "tried and found wanting" variety. Let us look at the origin of Spencer's apple

ing an extortionate price for an old "tried and found wanting" variety. Let us look at the origin of Spencer's apple. Mr. John Dryden, formerly Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, discussing its origin, says: "The apple has not been originated by the operation of any special genius on the part of Mr. Spencer, except it be the genius to experiment continuously with the hope that something of value might some time be the result. In that spirit Mr. Spencer has, year after year, planted apple seeds, watching especially anything peculiar. In the course of these operations, he found the first seedless apple tree, which tree Mr. Spencer has greatly improved by careful selection in budding and grafting."

Mr. Dryden stands almost alone in his theory as to the origin of the apple. Mr. G. B. Brackett of the Bureau of Plant Industry differs with him. Mr. Brackett says in part: "We have been making a collection of so-called seedless, coreless and bloomless apples from various parts of the United States, and now have about twenty different varieties, one in particular from Virginia which I have almost positive evidence is the same that has been sent out as the Spencer Seedless."

Mr. L. C. Corbett, also of the Bureau of Plant Industry, says regarding its origin: "My personal idea is that this is simply one of the so-called seedless or bloomless apples which are scattered more or less promiscuously over the eastern part of the United States."

The Rural New-Yorker has gone fur-

The Rural New-Yorker has gone further and has published the name of the gentleman who furnished the original "Seedless" to Mr. Spencer. The gentleman is Mr. Charles Waters of Portland, Oregon. In this connection Professor Hedrick says: "A few weeks ago we obtained some specimens of the Spencer Seedless Apple as grown in Colorado, and we have also some specimens sent us this winter by Mr. Waters. The two are identical."

This puts the whole matter before the Western orchardists as the facts stand. Is it worth while to experiment with this novelty, to pay \$2.00 per tree for it when it is what we have shown it to be, not coreless, not always seedless, unattractive, no particular merit about it, undeniably a worn-out, cast-off Virginian variety, an apple that has been refused admission at a recent New York horticultural show? I think Western orchardists can put that \$2.00 to better advantage

tage.
[Nore.—We have been collecting some data on the seedless apples, but happened on to this article, which gives the opinion of a great many eminent authorities who have given the matter investigation, and therefore we publish it in full, believing it covers the subject from general points of view, which is preferable to individual opinion.]

HISTORY, CULTURE AND HABITS OF STRAWBERRY

BY C. D. THOMPSON, OF HOOD RIVER

HE history of the strawberry, commercially considered, dates from the introduction of the Clark's Seedling. Early in the early eighties, a few plants of the variety then known as Clark's Early were cultivated here—for lack of proper attention nothing of consequence came from them.

This variety was originated near Portland, Oregon, by Mr. Fred E. Clark, a gardener and fruit grower.



Pickers at Work in Strawberry Field

In the fall of 1883, Hon. T. R. Coon, now of Lyle, Washington, came to Hood River to seek rural pursuits, and he immediately secured and planted several varieties of strawberries for the purpose of experimentation. Clark's Early was among those selected, and it proved to be the only one of any promise. In 1884 Mr. Coon sent a crate (24 pounds) of this variety to Portland to market, and received in return \$9 and an inquiry

for more of the same kind. The year following he began shipping them into Montana; and other farmers, seeing the possibilities for the future of the strawberry business, began growing them, and from this small beginning rapidly developed a great industry within a short period of time, amounting recently to as many as 107,000 crates in a single season, and bringing a return of as much as \$175,000.

This variety later assumed and now locally bears the name of Clark's Seedling. In other localities, however, it is known as the Hood River, and is shipped as such. A peculiar fact in connection with this berry is that it proved of no value whatever in the Willamette Valley, its place of origin. Another more interesting fact is that while it has been tried in almost every section of the United States, it has never proved equal as a shipper, nor reached the same degree of perfection in any locality as here, and in many places. in fact, has nearly always proved an entire failure. In a few instances it has succeeded sufficiently well to supplant all other varieties. Soil and climatic conditions here to be just what are needed for the perfection of this particular variety.

Many attempts have been made to introduce other varieties here, with a view of finding one that would be of equal quality both for table use and as a shipper, and at the same time to be a heavy producer. The latter has been accomplished, but the former never, and all other varieties have been discarded after a few trials of shipping them along with the Clark's Seedling.

The harvesting of the strawberry crop usually begins from the 10th to the 15th of May, and lasts until the middle of July. Perhaps no other strawberry section enjoys so long a season. This is on account of the land lying in benches, those on the lower lands near the Co-

lumbia ripening first, and those on the higher benches coming successively late. Sometimes it is as long as a month's time between the first ripening on the low lands and the first on the highest benches.

During the packing season thousands of people come from other localities and enjoy an outing and pick strawberries. This makes lively times in Hood River

This makes lively times in Hood River.
The picking is done in hand carriers containing six one-pound boxes. After



Strawberry Plants in Bloom

a carrier is filled it is immediately taken to the packing house where the berries are turned over to the packers (usually women), who cast out all over-ripe, green, and irregular shaped ones, replace them in hallecks, and face them on the top with berries supposed to represent those underneath. They are then placed in crates, and each evening delivered to the shipping house, where, if they are to be shipped long distances, they are placed in refrigeration, and then sent to almost every market in the North and Middle West, going to Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, and sometimes as far as Massachusetts and Alaska

These long shipments are possible only from the fact of the extreme firmness of the berries, which allows them sometimes to be on the way to market as long as eight or ten days, and yet arrive in good condition.

Culture.

Plants for setting new beds are usually secured by allowing the runners to set on young, vigorous plants. These may be dug any time after the roots have begun to form, but generally in September or October, or they may be allowed to remain in the ground until spring. Before setting the plants are trimmed, both top and root. Great care is taken to set the plant firmly in the ground, especially if done in the fall, as they are liable to heave during the winter. Most of the planting is done in the fall, however, because the grower usually has more time for the work. Spring, no doubt, is the better time for setting.

Plants are generally set in rows, 32 or

Plants are generally set in rows, 32 or 33 inches apart, and from 13 to 15 inches apart in the rows, making about 14,000 to the acre. Great care should be taken



Packing Strawberries from Tray. Showing Method of Sorting.

in preparing the soil for planting. It is absolutely essential that the ground be graded on account of convenience of irrigation. One who attempts to irrigate without first grading finds himself making water run up hill. The ground making water run up hill. The ground should be plowed deep, and harrowed well to get rid of all weeds and make a good plant bed. Thorough cultivation, both with horse and hoe, is essential to successful crop production. The greater



Irrigation-The Lifeblood of the Strawberry

portion of this work is done after the picking is over. A short period of rest is commonly allowed after picking, no other attention perhaps, than watering being given. Then the plants are topped and the weeds cleaned out. The topping aids very materially in clearing out the weeds, stimulates the plants to vigorous growth for the year following, then, during the remainder of the season, they are thoroughly cultivated, watered, and all runners kept cut until some time in October. The five-toothed cultivator is the one in most common use.

The spring cultivation is not so extensive, consisting of perhaps cultivating twice, and hoeing once or twice. This should be light and not so near the plants as to disturb the roots and arrest fruit development. No work should be done among the plants after the fruit begins to set. Irrigate only as the season demands. The irrigation is kept up vigorously during the picking season. The proper summer care makes the crop of the succeeding year.

Plants set in the fall will produce a small picking the next year, and the season following will produce at least a half crop. The third and fourth years are the very best, after which they begin to decline, and should soon be removed. However, on good soil and with proper care, and some fertilizer, plants have produced profitably for seven years.

Any of the soil of Hood River Valley will produce good berries, equal claim being made for the excellence of those grown on sandy or clayey soils. Clover sod well turned under and properly worked makes a most excellent plant bed and furnishes food material for plant growth; besides, the clover has a tendency to choke out weeds, and leave the soil free from this abominable nuisance.

Habits

The vines with proper care grow to a good size, however, not as large as fruit is large, of good shape, rounded, and remarkably smooth; the color is a

dark, rich red, red to the core. They are of fine texture and extremely firm and slightly tart in taste. The fruit is borne on rather long, stiff stems, thus keeping it clean and free from dirt. The berries are most excellent canners, retaining their shape, dark red color, and delicate flavor to a greater degree of perfection than those of a softer nature commonly grown for nearby markets.

The Clark's Seedling is not an exceedingly heavy bearer, the average crop

being about 100 crates of 24 pounds each per acre. Many other varieties will produce much more heavily, but the crop is valuable on account of always being in demand and producing well year after year, and it has the habit of producing a valuable crop each year.

FACTS ABOUT PRUNES

HEN one thinks of all the boarding house breakfasts in the country it is not surprising that more than 100,000,000 pounds of prunes are eaten yearly in the United States.

Prior to 1886 the supply came almost wholly from France and the Danubian provinces and sold under the designation

of French and Turkish prunes.

That year prunes of American growth appeared on the market and with each succeeding year the supply has increased until the importation of foreign fruit has been reduced to extremely small propor-

According to What-to-Eat most of our prune supply is from California. In Santa Clara County alone there are 3,700,000 trees growing on 37,000 acres, 100 trees to the acre. The quantity of prunes there exceeds 110,000,000 pounds -more than enough for the requirements of the whole country, but the excess is needed to supply the export demand.

In September the fruit ripens and is gathered by spreading sheets under the trees and shaking the branches. The fruit is taken to the warehouse, where it is graded in size and passed through a



Strawberries on Packing Travs

boiling hot liquid, in which process it is cleaned and the outer skin softened. It is then spread out in trays 8 feet by 3 feet in size and exposed to the heat of the sun for three to eight days, depending upon weather conditions.

Ten thousand trays of fruit spread out in one unbroken tract may be seen in Santa Clara in the drying season. When sufficiently cured the prunes are stored in separate bins and there allowed to sweat, this process taking from ten to twenty days, when they are ready for marketing.



Box of Strawberries Grown by the Editor and Packed to get the Best Results

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF FRUIT AMONG GROWERS

OOD RIVER fruit growers, realizing that many Eastern sections will have their best apples on display at the Jamestown Exposition, including the celebrated Albermarle Pippins, from Virginia, are anxious that the far-famed fruit of Oregon be represented by a display that will be second to none. It is believed that an exhibit can be sent to Jamestown that will prove an eye-opener to Eastern fruit men and visitors and add another feather in the cap of the state's already great reputation for superior apples. They think that, having secured the majority of the awards at the St. Louis and Lewis and Clark Expositions, the capture of the prizes at Jamestown would establish the supremacy of Oregon and the Northwest as the greatest apple-growing district in the United States.

Josephine County fruit growers will receive the support of the Grants Pass Commercial Club in its efforts to rid the orchards in that section of diseases and pests and at a recent meeting heartily endorsed the work of County Fruit Inspector Meserve. The club will aid in having the laws regarding spraying and raising clean fruit rigidly enforced and give growers there an opportunity to get the benefits from the sale of their fruit to which climate and soil are so admirably adapted.

Washington's Federation of Fruit Growers' annual meeting was well attended and many important subjects discussed. W. H. Paulhamus was elected general manager of the federation and will supervise the sale of fruit products throughout the state. A resolution was also adopted recommending that Governor Mead be asked to call an extra session of the legislature, if necessary, to re-instate county fruit inspectors. A recommendation was adopted to secure the services of an expert experimental agriculturalist and an expert fruit packer for the State University. Selecting a general manager was considered the most important feature of the meeting. Owing to his popularity and eminent fitness for the office, Mr. Paulhamus was chosen by acclamation. While the bylaws of the organization provide for a salary for the general manager, he has very generously agreed to serve it for the coming year without recompense.

Clear Lake, Lake Labish and Brooks, Idaho, have formed an association with headquarters at the latter place, composed of loganberry growers. Hon. A. M. LaFollet was elected president, and A. M. Aspinwall vice-president. The loganberry has been found to be very profitable and a good shipper when properly handled. It is the intention of the association to watch the markets, regulate the shipments of berries and to dispose of them so that its members will derive the greatest benefits.

Grande Ronde Fruit Growers Union of LaGrande at its annual meeting elected J. B. Stoddard, C. S. Williams, F. L. Coykendall, L. C. Pennell, and J. C. Black, directors. The president and secretary for the ensuing year will be J. B.

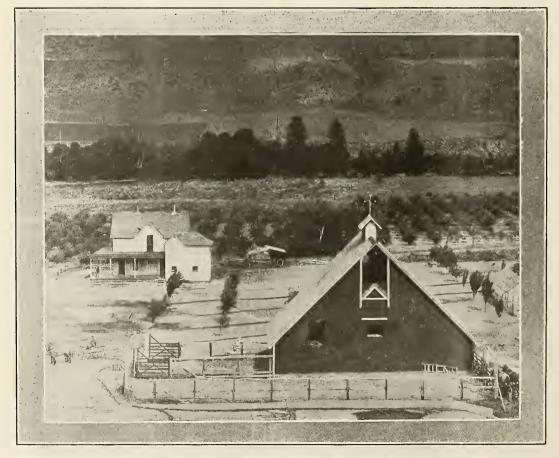
Stoddard and C. S. Williams. Manager H. Ferbrache made a report of the financial condition of the Union that was highly satisfactory to its members, as it showed that 27 cents more per box had been received by the organization last season than before the association was formed. The matter of erecting a warehouse for packing and shipping purposes was taken up and definite action in regard to it will be taken later. Like other sections, La Grande growers are up against the box question, which will cost them from 5 to 7 cents more this year than last. The Grande Ronde Lumber Company, which has been making boxes for that section, has closed a big contract with the Standard Oil Company to construct oil can boxes and will be unable to supply the local trade this year. Big demands on other box firms has caused them to advance the price.

The Dalles fruit growers are preparing to take a more important part in horticulture than they have heretofore, and by so doing to reap some of the benefits from their soil and climate, which are so admirably adapted to the growing of cherries and peaches. Dalles cherries are considered as fine as any grown and have obtained a fine reputation wherever shipped. They readily command a very profitable price, and during the season many boxes of them have been sent to far eastern points by tourists, who have obtained them in the Portland markets. Twenty-five thousand cherry and 15,000 peach trees were planted at The Dalles last year, and it is expected that about

the same number will be put in this year. One of the largest and best canneries in Oregon is situated at The Dalles and its products are considered as fine as any put on the market.

Prosser's Commercial Club recently gave a reception to the fruit growers of the neighborhood, with E. L. Stewart, president of the Washington State Board of Horticulture, as the guest of honor. During the evening addresses were made by President Stewart, F. H. Gloyd, D. C. Stamm, W. S. Ammon of Denver, and others. The fruit industry at Prosser has received a great stimulus by the energetic work of the Washington State Horticultural Association, and it is estimated that 200,000 trees will be set out in Benton County this season.

Wenatchee Fruit Growers' Association held its annual meeting recently and elected officers for the ensuing year. A. J. Linville, who has been president of the association during the past year, declined to accept the office again and M. O. Tibbits was chosen as his successor. Mr. Tibbits is the owner and operator of the largest individual orchard at Wenatchee and is said to be admirably fitted for the position. He has



HOME AND ORCHARD SCENE NEAR MONITOR, WASHINGTON
Picture of a portion of the forty-acre fruit ranch owned by B. M. Chapman, along the Wenatchee
River. Ten acres are in trees nine years old and the rest in young trees that are not in bearing

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Successors to NORTON & SMITH Hood River, Oregon been successful as a fruit raiser and in accepting the office stated that he would give the association a business administration. The other officers are C. B. Clark, vice-president; E. T. Balch, secretary, and Guy C. Browne, treasurer. For trustees the following were selected: William Turner and John R. Peters; Cashmere—C. B. Clark and M. O. Tibbits; Peshastin—H. W. Otis; Monitor—B. M. Chapman; Entiat—C. C. King; Malaga—E. T. Balch; Orondo—R. C. Pitcher. The financial condition of the association was found to be satisfactory, association was found to be satisfactory, but it will this year be conducted on the same basis as the one at Hood River, by which the growers will receive all the profits less a certain percentage for marketing the fruit. Heretofore it was bought by the association, which took all the profits over the buying price.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, says the Victoria Colonist, has completed arrangements for a series of important meetings to be held in all parts of the interior. Practical demonparts of the interior. Practical demonstrations of pruning, planting and spraying orchards will be given at almost every meeting and the demonstrators and speech makers will include President Johnston of Nelson, Henry Kipp of Chilliwack, and Secretary W. J. Brand-rith of Ladner. Deputy Minister of Agriculture J. R. Anderson is also expected to address several of the meetings. of the objects of the various gatherings of the fruitmen is to agree upon a uniform price for fruit and to set a schedule of the minimum amounts for which fruit will be sold.

Sunnyside, Washington, is getting in line for a fruit growers association. The matter has been taken up by the Commercial Club there, which held a meeting to discuss the advisability of forming one. It was addressed by Roy Brock, formerly of Hood River, who was recently selected manager of the Granger Association, and who told of the benefits to be derived from organization. After methods of organization had been explained a temporary organization was formed and an executive committee appointed to complete the work of effecting a permanent union of all the associations in the Sunnyside country.

Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers Association met to discuss the crate situation, which has been the cause of considerable worry among growers there this spring. It is estimated that 100,000 crates will be necessary to handle the crop there this season, and box companies are asking 20 cents for crates as against 15 last year. The higher price is said to be due to the advance in the price of spruce logs. As the high price for crates will cut down the profits for fresh berries considerably this year it is thought that more fruit will be sent to the canneries.

Forest Grove growers have decided to organize an association similar to the one at Hood River for the purpose of packing and selling their fruit. There is no doubt that an association would be beneficial to growers there and it is to be hoped that the movement will be

Olympia was the scene of a very enthusiastic meeting of Thurston County berry growers recently, which was ad-dressed by Senator W. H. Paulhamus. During his talk Mr. Paulhamus said that the Puyallup cannery put up 1000 gallon cans of raspberries two years ago and last year its output was 138,000. It was his belief, he said, that 1,000,000 cans could be disposed of this year if they could be secured. He pointed to the fact that many sections of the United States, Canada and Alaska are living from the contents of tin cans and that the market for canned fruits was practically inex-haustible. A. S. Caton, one of the members of a committee appointed to investigate the canning business at Puyallup, remarked during the meeting: "It is pleasing to think what it would mean to this city if all the lands within six miles were producing yearly profits of \$100 per acre instead of growing ferns. All this now seems possible within a few years. This is a proposition concerning which every man should drop his hammer and grab a hoe."

Yakima Horticultural Union has voted to increase its capital stock from \$5000 to \$40,000, with a par value of \$10 per share. As the old stock was quoted at \$40 per share, holders of it will be given four shares of the new for one of the former. The number of shares issued will be 2000, giving the association a working capital of \$40,000. A subsidiary organization to be known as the Fruitvale Peach Growers Association, work in conjunction with the Yakima Horticultural Union. It will take care of the peach crop, leaving the older organization to devote all its attention to the apple business, which is growing so large as to require all the time of its managers.

Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union held a big and enthusiastic meeting there to discuss better orchard conditions, and many instructive address were made. Among those who read papers were Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Ore-James Withycombe, director of the Oregon State Agricultural College; E. H. Shepard, manager of the Hood River Fruit Growers Union; Prof. A. B. Cordley, State Agricultural College Entomologist; Prof. C. I. Lewis, Oregon State College Horizulturalist; A. H. Carson, Horticultural Commissioner; A. T. Buxton, of Forest Grove, and F. B. McCord, President of Douglas County Fruit Growers Union.

Kennewick Fruit Growers Association recently selected a new manager to handle its business for the coming year in the person of James Rose. Mr. Rose is said to have been successful in shipping his own berries and is a capable man who will give the association effici-

washington County has the association idea buzzing in its bonnet and J. H. Reid, Horticultural Commissioner of Milwaukie, is assisting it to buzz. He recently addressed a meeting there for that purpose and gave an interesting talk about the proper marketing and growing of fruit.

Douglas County's Association has grown from a membership of eighteen in a short tme to thirty-four and has a capital stock of \$600. Coos County awakening to the necessity of taking similar action and it is expected that an organization will soon be formed there.

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PEACH-GROWING IN UTAH BECOMING A GREAT AND A PROFITABLE COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITY

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FARMER

ROM away back in the seventies until within about seven years ago the peach industry in this state was confined principally to seedling stock and the peaches were used for drying purposes only. Large quantities of dried fruit were shipped at a profit to Montana and other intermountain points until the Utah people got careless and cut green and over-ripe fruit and allowed it to dry hard in the hot sun and to be injured by flies, dust, etc. After this there was a reaction and it the prevailing prices.

at the prevailing prices.

About twelve or fifteen years ago better conditions were introduced; budded stock was imported from the East, several home nurseries started up, a few small orchards were planted, and express shipments to close-by towns were inaugurated. It is only about seven years since the first carload of peaches was shipped from this state to the Eastern markets. The writer of this article

spent several months in California studying the manner of packing and shipping peaches, and the next year shipped six cars in one week from his orchards at Brigham. These were the first peaches shipped in car lots from there. During 1905 Brigham City alone shipped upwards of 100 cars to the Eastern markets, to say nothing of the local shippers and the large amount that wagons take to Idaho, Wyoming and Northern Utah points. I believe it a conservative estimate to state that from 300 to 400 cars of peaches were shipped to the Eastern markets during the season of 1906. Add to this the local express shipments and the peddler and wagon trade and I believe I am safe in saying that from 500 to 600 carloads of peaches were profitably marketed during the present season.

The principal buyers this season were two Minneapolis firms who paid spot cash for upwards of 100 cars shipped from Brigham City. It is not overstating the receipts from the peaches alone at Brigham City when I say that \$75,000 was put in circulation during the month of October in that little town from

peaches alone.

Colorado is at present far in advance of us as to quantity. Small towns often ship from 400 to 700 cars each season. With the improved methods that we in Northern Utah are now following in cultivating, irrigating, trimming, thinning, and packing, I believe the future for this Utah product is exceedingly bright. In conversation with the Minneapolis buyers they said: "The trouble with you people is that you don't raise enough peaches. Now you have about two buyers and that from one town. To a certain extent we compete with each other in selling your peaches. If you produced 500 instead of 100 cars each season New York, Boston and other Eastern markets would come in and where you now have but two or three buyers you would then have perhaps eight to a dozen, and the field would be greatly enlarged and the chances of your getting better prices than have hitherto been obtained would be considerably increased."

Brigham City and vicinity are now pumping water from numerous wells for irrigating peaches and with this increased water supply and modern methods, I believe, the time will soon come when we will be shipping from 400 to 600 cars per annum out of this little town which will bring in a third of a million dollars every year to be distributed among its thrifty inhabitants.

Already since the writer has been in the peach business he has seen the bare land and water advance from \$75 to \$300 per acre, and with a bearing orchard advance from \$200 per acre to \$1000 per acre.

North of Ogden, on the Provo Bench and east of Salt Lake City and in many other places peaches can be raised profitably so that with careful management they will net from \$100 to \$200 per acre per year. The writer shipped for a Minneapolis firm from East Mill Creek three cars of good marketable Elberta peaches, which he trusts will show the people of that district that here is a good and profitable future for the peach industry.



Photographed from an orchard that nets the owner \$400 per acre each year

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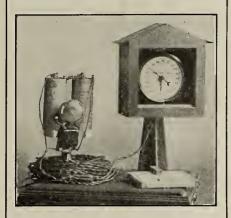
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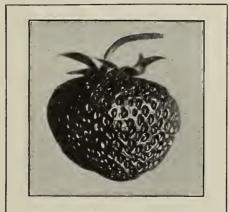
ALBANY, OREGON

BIG MONEY IN GRAPES

BY D. E. LOVERIDGE

THE fruit of the grape has been celebrated from time immemorial by the poet and painter. Poets have sung its praises in melodious verse and painters and sculptors have done their parts to present its charms. It has even been held that in form, color, fragrance and other excellencies it has held the scepter as queen of all fruits. The autumn ingathering has, in many ages and lands, at its close been celebrated with jubilee festivities. It is a coquette that strongly resents neglect and turns her face with contempt on slovenly culture.

But to turn from poetry to plain prose. The grape is no fruit for the neglectful husbandman. For him who

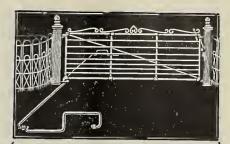


Hood River Strawberry-Actual Size

says, "There, I have planted you and given a place to grow in now take care of yourself"; it will with a vengeance—it will run at random and bring no fruit to perfection.

Success in grape culture depends largely on experience and observation. He who prunes the vine well must keep his eye close on the future as well as the present. Let the vine once get ahead of you, then all you have to do is give up the job or content yourself with sour grapes. When the vine becomes unruly no reform measure can reform it. It takes more labor and thoughtful care for the vineyard than it does ten acres of other fruits. I, or my men, work in the vineyard more than ten months in the year. We prune each year, cutting off nine-tenths of the growth. The chief enemies of the grape here are spring frosts and June rains. Not frequent, however, are the ravages of these enemies. He who observes carefully can take measures to guard somewhat against frost, and somewhat lessen the harm. Such measures are taught by close observation.

My vines are tied carefully to the wires three times each season; after that we let the vines have their own sweet way. Twice each summer I go through the vineyard and break off superfluous shoots and when you do that to 4000 to 6000 vines, your task is no light one. Good vines ought to yield two tons to the acre but they seldom do it. We take special pains to prepare our grapes for market. I take pride in good fruit and have little use for bad fruit. We put the grapes up in packages fit for any man's inspection, then we never want for a good market.



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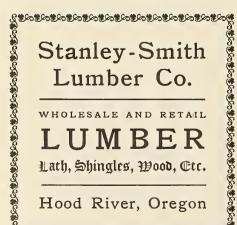
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CULTIVATION OF THE BLACKCAP RASPBERRY

BY J. A. HOLT

URPLE CAPS are closely related to black raspberries and should receive the same general treatment. Blackcap raspberries have some advantages over the red sorts and deserve vastly more attention than they have yet received in this part of the country. They are a firmer berry and can be shipped longer distances. They ripen their crop in about two weeks, when the red will ripen for a month or more. They will hang on the vines longer after fully ripe than the reds, but most important to the commercial grower is the fact that they find ready sale when evaporated and at good prices, so that a man does not need to worry about losing his crop on account of a glut in the market:

Soil must be well underdrained for this variety and ground that has been under cultivation for a number of years should be used rather than freshlycleared land.

Set in rows not less than eight feet apart in the row.

First-year plants or tips are much more satisfactory than older plants. Care should be taken not to break the bud or the plant is likely to be lost.

These varieties throw up canes from the old shoots which bear a crop the second season and die. They do not sucker and are propagated from the ends of the canes which come in contact with the ground in the fall and take root.

of the canes which come in contact with the ground in the fall and take root.

The black and purple raspberries are both vigorous growers. The blacks are usually covered with stout thorns and pruning and trellising are more important matters than with red sorts. The fruit spurs are thrown out to the light and practically all the fruit can be seen

ant matters than with red sorts. The fruit spurs are thrown out to the light and practically all the fruit can be seen —a fact duly appreciated by the pickers. Two different systems may be followed with success. On light soils somewhat sheltered from wind they may be grown without artificial support. Top the young shoots when eighteen inches high, going over the ground two or three times for the purpose. This makes the plant throw out laterals near the ground. It will as a rule not be found necessary to cut the laterals back until the following winter. In any case do not prune raspberries after the first of July until growth stops in the late fall. If you do dormant buds will be forced into growth, making weak shoots which are worthless even if frost does not kill them. However, it will usually pay and often be necessary to put up trellis for support similar to that recommended for raspberries. Black raspberries with their shallow roots and immense tops are easily overturned by the wind.

Blackcaps will come into full bearing a year earlier than the reds, and I don't know of a prettier sight than a fullgrown field of blacks loaded with ripe

I do not advise any summer pruning whatever where the vines are properly supported; enough canes will usually be produced for next season's crop without it. I discontinued the practice of cutting out the old canes immediately after fruiting, as it often allows the lower part of the new canes to become sunscalded during the hot summer months. When the plants are dormant take out the old canes, thin the new ones to about four of the best. Top them back

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Daily stages for Cloud Cap Inn during months of July, August and September pretty severely. They stand pruning better than reds. I would not hesitate to cut a nine or ten-foot cane back to six or even five feet. It takes a great deal of vitality to pump sufficient food and moisture to the top of a tall cane to support a crop of berries.

Some care should be exercised in selecting varieties to extend the season. Of the better known sorts the following will be found satisfactory: Eureka or Palmer for early, Kansas, Cumberland and Gregg or Munger for later berries. The Gregg has perhaps been more extensively planted than any other, but it is giving way to better sorts. Purplecaps are a cross between red and black raspberries. They produce plants like the black, but the canes, which grow very tall, have few thorns. Most of the varieties which I have tried produce an immense amount of fruit of a dull red color. The berry is too soft for shipping any distance. They are late, being in their prime when blacks are gone.

PROPOSED FRUIT LAWS

Continued from page of

Sec. 12. Any person charged with the enforcement of this act may enter upon any premises to make any examination of any packages of fruit suspected of being falsely marked or packed in violation of any of the provision of this act, whether such packages are on the premises of the owner, or on other premises, or in the possession of any railway or steamship company; and any person who obstructs or refuses to permit the making of any such examination shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

Sec. 13. In any complaint, informa-

where the fruit was packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale.

Sec. 14. No appeal shall lie from any conviction under this act except to a superior, county, circuit or district court, or the court of the sessions of the peace having jurisdiction where the conviction was had; and such appeal shall be brought, notice of appeal in writing given, recognizance entered into, or deposit made within ten days after the date of conviction; and such trial shall be heard, tried, adjudicated upon and decided, without the intervention of a jury, at such time and place as the court or judge hearing the trial appoints, within thirty days from the date of conviction unless the said court or judge extends the time for hearing and decision beyond such thirty days; and in all other respects not provided for in this so far as applicable, apply.

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After investigating results obtained with Swift's Arsenate of Lead in California and Colorado. a few Hood River growers decided to try it in 1905, and we used about 2000 pounds. Those who did had the cleanest crop they ever had with far less stung apples than their neighbors who used other formulas. In a word, the result was so satisfactory that every grower in Hood River Valley is using it this year. We used 2000 pounds in 1905 and a carload in 1906.

E. H. SHEPARD, Manager, Hood River Apple Growers Union.

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NORTHWESTERN AGENTS PORTLAND, OREGON

For Sale in Hood River by the Hood River Apple Growers Association

HORTICULTURAL SOCI-ETIES & THEIR WORK

REGON'S State Board of Horticlture held its annual meeting in April, all the members being present, except Commissioner Park of Salem. Reports were received from five districts and also from the Commissioner - at - large. All reports showed a great increase in acreage, and that the revenue to the state from fruit this year will be far in excess of what it has been for any preceding season. One of the most important discussions that took place was the question of spraying and it was the unanimous opinion of the board that it must be made imperative and is a duty owed to the grower and consumer as well. The next meeting of the board will be held in October, when the annual election of officers will occur. Resolutions were passed in memory of G. H. Lamberson, secretary of the board, whose death had occurred since the pre-ceding meeting. The board as at present constituted is: Wilbur K. Newell, Forest Grove, president and commissioner-at-large; A. H. Carson, Grants Pass; Judd Geer, Cove; R. H. Weber, The Dalles; James H. Reid, Milwaukie; C. A. Park, Salem. H. M. Williamson, of Portland, is the present secretary.

Eugene's Horticultural Society held an interesting meeting during the month. Berry boxes and crates came in for discussion and it was decided to have them uniform in size and order the same kind for all growers. In discussing the cultivation of strawberries the destructiveness of the crown borer was commented on. It was claimed by one grower that the use of artificial fertilizer would eliminate this dangerous enemy of the strawberry plant. (In this connection we wish to call attention of Eugene berry growers to the May issue of "Better Fruit," in which there is a formula for the only known remedy against the crown borer.) The Clark Seedling was decided to be the best early berry for commercial pur-poses and the Wilson and Magoon the best late berry. In order to get a cherry that will be a perfect pollenizer for the Royal Ann, a committee was appointed to investigate and discover if possible if the cherry known as the Waterhouse would not serve this purpose.

Montana's State Board of Horticulture recently adopted rules for the protection of fruit growers in that state, covering every feature of the business. The rules will be enforced and are of a nature that other fruit growing sections would do well to study. Later they will be published in "Better Fruit." Governor Toole of Montana takes an active interest in horticultural affairs in his state and has been the means of having some very effective work accomplished in bettering fruit growing conditions.

Polk County's Horticultural Society, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee to confer with the cherry growers in the vicinity of Independence with a view to holding a cherry show this year during the season. It is thought that a fine exhibition can be made if sufficient interest can be created, and it is hoped growers will take the treatment of the season. will take up the matter and push it to a successful finish.

Idaho's new horticultural law does not allow of evasion and the Rathdrum, Idaho, Tribune has the following comment to make on it: The second secyeeeeeeeeeeeee

WHOLESALE

RETAIL

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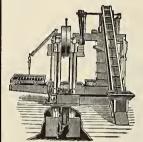
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tion of the new horticultural law of Idaho is a hard one. It makes the sale, barter or gift of any fruit that is infected with the codling moth or the San Jose scale, a misdemeanor, punishable by the destruction of the infected fruit and with a fine of \$25 to \$300, or up to 90 days in jail or both these last penalties. The fact that the fruit shows worm holes, or the San Jose scale, is prima facia evidence of its infection. The act does not prohibit the utilization of the fruit on the premises where grown for any of the fruit by-products, such as jelly, vinegar, fruit butter or any other such product. But it is a severe law, in that no warning is to be given, the mere fact that the fruit is diseased being itself deemed sufficient cause for punishment of the seller. The fruit grower who sells diseased or infected fruit to the merchant who in turn sells it to the consumer are alike made liable for the violation of this law, and it is suggested that the merchant, in order to protect himself, should require the fruit seller from whom he buys to label his goods by placing his name thereon, so that, should the fruit be found defective, the merchant will know from whom he purchased it and the authorities will know who to punish.

Oregon City fruit men held a spirited horticultural meeting under the auspices of the Clackamas County Horticultural Society recently. W. K. Newell and H. M. Williamson, president and secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, were in attendance. Mr. Newell took up the practical side of fruit growing in his address and advised growers to plant a large acreage in small fruits, saying that the demand for them is far in excess of the supply. He also advised growers to purchase boxes, spray material, etc., through the local organization. Prof. E. R. Lake's subject was "Pollenization of Bees as a Sideline for Fruit Growers." He explained the work of the insects in fertilizing the blossoms and thus improving the shape, size and quality of the fruit. Other speakers were Prof. J. C. Zinser, H. A. Krause, County Fruit Inspector Lewis, and T. E. Beard.

Rogue River Valley Horticultural Association took up the question of "Soil Culture" at its last meeting. A large attendance was present and the subject thoroughly discussed. A. H. Carson, Horticultural Commissioner from the Southern Oregon district, spoke at length on the subject and made valuable suggestions in regard to drainage and other features. Mr. Iseman, of the fruit growing firm of Iseman Brothers, Thomas Pankey and F. E. Merrick, added to the general knowledge on the matter, and several others took part in the discussion. The meetings of the association are creating much interest and many new members are being added to its membership.

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PROPER METHODS FOR SETTING APPLE TREES

BY A. I. MASON

DITOR "Better Fruit": You have asked me to tell your readers something about planting the apple tree. I presume you have already taught them to select only well-drained soil, which possesses all natural elements for producing excellent fruit.

I also presume you have told them that they should select the best oneyear-old trees that can be found in the nursery, even if they have to pay an extra high price for them. You have also advised them to buy only two or three varieties, and not try to buy a few of every variety in the nursery. That they should select only those varieties which can be grown successfully in their vicinity and will return to them the greatest profit. That in following your advice upon these few thoughts they will never regret it, and will live to enjoy life longer and far better.

As a preface to my suggestions upon planting the apple tree, I desire to emphasize the importance of fall planting. Where soil is in good condition and trees are well matured, I find those cost, in the fall make much the best set in the fall make much the best growth the first season.

As it is now spring and many are intending to set apple trees as soon as intending to set apple trees as soon as possible, perhaps a few words of advice will be appreciated. Don't get into too much of a hurry to dig tree holes or set trees. Let the soil get dry enough so it will pulverize nicely.

Your trees should be set on the hexagonal plan. This gives a more equal distribution of trees over the ground, and it gives a better concertualty for

and it gives a better opportunity for thorough cultivation and spraying. In our valley thirty feet apart is about the right distance to set apple trees, while

in lower altitudes where soil is stronger and more moisture is found I should advise planting them from thirty-five to

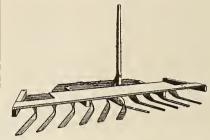
forty feet apart.

There are two systems for laying out a hexagonal orchard. I make two wires, one the length, the other the width of my ground to be planted. Upon each wire I solder little brass rings just large the wire running lengthways, I solder the rings thirty feet apart, on the other, the cross wire, I solder them twenty-six feet apart. To stretch these wires I use a common (barb wire) fence stretcher. A more simple and more commonly used, but not quite so accurate a system, is to make a triangle out of wire, with

is to make a triangle out of wire, with a one-inch harness ring in each corner of triangle. After the first row is laid out, one side of the triangle can be removed to an advantage.

I might suggest that it will pay to have your ground plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized before planting, and if it is harrowed down smooth it will be much easier over which to travel while laying out ground and setting trees. The tree holes should be dug not less than twenty inches deep, and thirty inches across, and don't fail to dig the bottom of hole just as wide as the top. Throw out first layer of dirt, to the depth of of hole just as wide as the top. Throw out first layer of dirt, to the depth of shovel, on one side and the bottom dirt throw on the opposite side. When tree is set fill the hole entirely with nothing but clean top soil; keep out all trash, such as weeds, straw, or old dead roots of forest trees. Good clean dirt will hold moisture better and will not be a ren-

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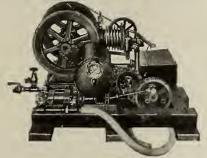
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dezvous for cut worms, grub worms, and many insects that prey upon the roots of trees.

Just before planting your trees cut off all ends of roots, so as to leave them in the best condition for starting new growth. If roots with ragged and bruised ends are planted, nature must waste much of its energy to repair them before new fibrous roots will start. The cut should be made on the slant and the exposed part of wood should be parallel with the bottom of tree hole.

I want to insist upon setting trees deeper than many of us have done in the past. In nearly all old orchards you can observe many trees are entirely too shallow. The large main roots are almost if not entirely exposed. Hence I can only believe all of us have set our older trees too shallow.

In setting a tree, all main roots should be at least six inches under the surface of soil, and I believe eight inches would be better. Don't dip the roots of your trees in muck and then place them in dry dirt when planting, so that a hard crust of earth will form over the young and tender roots. Let me repeat, don't do it. If the weather is warm and soil is a little dry, place your trees in a barrel half filled with water. Haul this barrel on a stone boat and take each tree out of the water just when you are ready to set it. The fine dirt which comes in contact with the wet roots will form a soft moist coating which is always ready to assist the young tender roots to produce a strong and healthy tree. Set no trees unless they have clean, strong and healthy roots. If the roots are tangled, straighten them out, and when covering them with dirt, see that they are distributed equally around the tree. After you have fastened your tree in the dirt, and the tree hole is two-thirds filled, pull the tree upward, just enough to make all main roots slant downward, in order that they may grow deeper and form the very best supports for the tree. When dirt around the tree is level with top surface of field stop shoveling.

Don't pile dirt around a tree. It makes the bark tender, and when it settles your tree may sun-scald or freeze. It will also be susceptible to the apple tree borer.

When setting a tree, especially in the spring, pull the top over a little toward the wind, and press dirt around it so as to hold it in the desired position. After this is done, then comes your last act. Cut off top of tree not over twenty inches from the ground, so terminal bud will be on the side toward the wind

will be on the ground, so terminal bud will be on the side toward the wind.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I have gotten you in trouble over this last act, just fight it out, and if you need any help to defend a low top, just give us the distress signal and I'll come to your assistance at once.

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NEWS FROM CANNERS OF THIS NORTHWEST

THE canning industry has come to stay and overripe and surplus fruit will play no small part in fruit marketing in the near future. There is a general movement at present toward establishing canning plants in the Northwest and in districts where products are scarce fruit is being planted for the purpose of maintaining them. While it is not as profitable to sell fruit to the cannery as to dispose of it fresh, a plant of this kind in any fruit growing district is a valuable adjunct to the grower.

North Yakima will soon have a new cannery, as one is now being built which will be much larger than the old one and is expected to be finished in time for this season's crop. It is being erected by Weber-Russell Canning Company, will be 100x180 feet in size and contain \$10,000 worth of machinery. The old cannery, which has a capacity of 150,000 to 200,000 cases of canned goods, will be used as a store house.

Myrtle Creek, Oregon, will soon be equipped with a first class fruit packing house. The packing plant will be used principally for prunes, which are the chief crop at that place. Growers there believe that better prices will be obtained for their fruit and a market created at home that will be steady and reliable.

Puyallup Union berry shippers have made a contract with the West Coast Syrup Company of Seattle to take all its crop of raspberries and blackberries this season at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. The syrup company will furnish the crates and cups at its own expense and receive the fruit at Puyallup.

Lynden, Washington, wants a cannery established in connection with its Fruit' and Produce Association and growers there are being consulted with that object in view. Those who have been seen are favorable to the project and have subscribed for shares in it.

Brownsville's new plant will not de-pend entirely upon individual growers for products, as the firm who will erect it have purchased 139 acres of fruit land which it has cut up into five-acre tracts for the purpose of raising small fruits and vegetables.

The Knight Packing Company of Portland report a very successful season. This company handles most of the surplus apple crop at Forest Grove, which it manufactures into cider and vinegar. It will this year go into the pickling business also.

Sedro-Woolley canners offer a market for all the small fruit that can be raised there this season at the highest prices they will bring for this purpose, and resent the intrusion into the local field of canning concerns from elsewhere.

Olympia is getting in line on the cannery question and an effort will be made to have one located there during the summer. It is expected it will materially aid in increasing the facility aid in increasing the fruit acreage there.

Central Point wants a fruit evaporator to take care of its surplus fruit and the plan is being considered by fruit men there to build one.

Grants Pass Canning Company will not depend alone on canning fruits and vegetables for its revenue, but will also install FAMOUS HOOD RIVER

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other features that will allow of its being worked throughout the year. The additional industries will consist of a cider, sweet grape juice, jelly, jam, preservesmaking and a plant for the manufacture of lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead sprays and denatured alcohol. The canning plant will be built first and the other features added later.

W. K. Newell, president of the State Board of Horticulture, says that Washington is invading the field for fruit for its canneries and is offering growers more than they can obtain in this state. He places the blame for this on Oregon canners, who, he claims, do not allow growers a fair price for their fruit. Their attitude has caused a lessening in the production among Oregon fruit men for canning purposes.

Spokane has organized a co-operative produce association which will go into the canning business. The association is composed of fruit growers and will be incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 at \$100 a share. The association will establish warehouses. It will be operated on the co-operative basis.

Hood River will also have its cannery this year. One is now being built by Emry & Sons, who already have a modern cider-making and vinegar plant there and who will this year add a canning department to their business.

Everson, near Bellingham, Washington, will soon have its cannery ready for business. It is expected that the building will be up and the machinery installed in time for the strawberry season, about the middle of June.

Woodland has found one cannery to be such a good thing that another will be located there. A bonus for it has been subscribed and a site secured which will insure convenience in shipping.

The Monmouth Canning and Evaporating Company has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$10,000.

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UR offer on page 4 to subscription workers is, we think, the fairest and most liberal ever inaugurated by any paper, magazine or periodical to get subscribers. One reason why we think this, is because we have been told so by the managers of other journals and because it is meeting with success. The most popular feature of the contest is that there is no wasted effort. Everybody who engages in it is bound to receive something-how much depends on how hard they work.

The contest offers a pleasant occupation for a bright boy or girl during the summer months and also to those of more mature years who care to take it up. There is no handier or more attractive vehicle made for either town or ranch than the Stanhope carriage we offer to the one who will get us the most subscribers by September 1. With harness, whip and blanket thrown in it is a turnout that any one can well be

The other features, the Webster Standard Unabridged Dictionary and Mead Bicycle, add something to work for in the interim, and the cash prizes which go to all except the winner of the carriage make it worth while to most anybody.

We wish particularly to impress on those who enter or contemplate entering the contest that the nature of our publication makes the chances of contestants equal whether they are located in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Montana, some far Eastern State, or Canada.

We advise any one interested to carefully read our announcement on page 4 of this issue. There will be no other conditions attached to the giving of the prizes other than those stated in it, and every one sending in one or more subscriptions from now until the ending of the contest will be credited with the same. We have obtained hundreds of same. We have obtained numereds of subscribers by sending out sample copies of "Better Fruit" and believe that personal solicitation with an exhibition of copies of our paper, which we will supply on request, will result in subsupply on request, will result in sub-scriber-getters taking many names, as wherever "Better Fruit" is shown it has been successful. We will be pleased to answer any correspondence in connec-tion with the contest or of any other nature that is of interest to the fruitgrower.

E are in receipt of letters telling us that "Better Fruit" is one of the best printed papers in the United States, and we believe it. To obtain this standard of excellence we are indebted to our highclass advertising, which we aim to make so attractive that it will and does command attention.

One subscriber writes: "I have received the May edition and was so pleased with it that I read it from cover to cover, advertisements and all. lieve such advertising pays. Kindly send

me your rates."

"Better Fruit" is not only covering the Northwest, but more than 12,000 copies are annually going to the big cities in the Far East and Canada. In less than a year our paper is being taken in thirty-five states in Uncle Sam's domain, and in England, Germany, Scotland and the West Indies. While most of our subscribers are fruitgrowers, many copies are being taken by Eastern people who are interested in the Northwest and its great fruit industry, its wonderful development and opportuni-

ties for the homeseeker and capitalist.
We appreciate the patronage of our advertisers and intend to give them an even better medium and wider scope for reaching the desirable classes than has heretofore been possible for any magazine on the Coast. Each month will find something new and attractive in "Better Fruit," coupled with valuable information on fruit growing that will keep our paper in the front rank of journals devoted to the fruit industry.

OO much cannot be said of the Too much cannot be said of the good work being done by President Newell, Secretary Williamson, and other members of the State Board of Horticulture and County Fruit Inspectors. From all parts of the state come reports of united action for better fruitgrowing conditions. By meetings, through the local press, by word of mouth and by personal and general activity, officers of associations and growers are working together for the best results. best results.

HE announcement of several fruit inspectors in Washington, who were put out of office by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that state, that rather than allow the fruit industry there to suffer from want of proper inspection they will serve without pay, is most commendable. It indicates an unselfish interest in the general welfare of the fruit industry and a spirit that must bring about the best results. It will be most fitting that these men be retained in office when the new law goes into effect, as a proper reward for faithful and efficient services.

OWHERE is the press more loyal to the interests of its industries than in Oregon. Its valuable services to the fruitgrower is too frequently unappreciated. It is the first to acknowlunappreciated. It is the first to acknowledge his triumphs and to support him in his adversity. In proportion to its area and population it is safe to say that a greater outlay is made for publishing industrial news by the Portland papers than in any other city in the United States. The recent Homeseekers' Edition of the Oregonian was a striking illustration of this fact. It was both at7. R. BURCH

J. W. BURCH

BURCH BROS.

POULTRY DEALERS WHOLESALE ONLY

Phones: Main 4520. Ind. 321 1305 WESTERN AVENUE SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

FRUIT FACTS

Chelan County won 35 gold medals on fruit at the Portland Exposition. This record was not equaled by any county on the Pacific Coast. Shipments last year aggregated 1,000 cars. We will have more this year and still

Fruit noted for flavor and keeping qualities.

No worms.
We will have fifty cars of fancy Spitzenbergs and Newtowns this season.
Eighty per cent of fruit raised in Wenatchee, Entiat and Columbia Valleys will be shipped by the

WENATCHEE VALLEY FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Headquarters at Wenatchee, the Big Red Apple Metropolis

FERGUSON KLYCE & CO. Inc.

Established Eight Years

Wholesale Fruit, Vegetables and Produce. General Commission Merchants

Remember the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exposition Seattle 1909

Everybody here eats Hood River Strawberries

911-913 Western Avenue SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

DELICIOUS HOOD RIVER

APPLES

SPITZENBERGS & NEWTOWNS

TASTE BEST-LOOK BEST-ARE BEST

Grade and Pack Guaranteed

Apple Growers Union HOOD RIVER, OREGON

IT'S VERY **PLAIN**

1880 1907

If you appreciate this kind of a house, when you have fruit to ship, write to

Page & Son

A SIMPLE **PROPOSITION**

Dealing with an old established house gives results

Wholesale Fruits

Portland, Oregon

PAINT PAINT PAINT

Paint is the cheapest insurance a man can get for the protection of his property. Did you ever notice how quickly a building which has not been painted will become dilapidated, moss-covered and weatherbeaten?

Decome dilapidated, moss-covered and weatherbeaten?

In the earlier issues of this paper we advised the use of our celebrated Phoenix

Lime and Sulphur Liquid Spray for the protection of orchards against fruit

pests. We now urge the use of our DUNNE'S PURE HOUSE AND

BARN PAINTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUR BUILDINGS.

We have the most modern and best equipped paint manufacturing plant in the

Northwest, and we manufacture all our paint fresh for each order.

Prices and color cards sent on application Prices and color cards sent on application.

DAVID M. DUNNE COMPANY

Paint and Spray Manufacturers.

PORTLAND, OR EGON

Order Your Fruit and Berry BOXES

from the Union Box & Lumber Co.

Office and Mill, Foot of Montgomery Street, PORTLAND, OREGON



THE EASY RUNNING EMPIRE

HAVE you seen that easy running Empire Cream Separator? They say it's a marvel! It's the talk of the students at the dairy schools, both about it's light running and close skimming. It is just what you need if you have two or more cows. The price of these machines is from \$50.00 up. Send your address and receive catalogue telling all about it.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. 89 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON

ROBINSON & STEVENSON

Willamette Valley Fruit, Dairy and Stock Lands

Real Estate

A full list of Farms and City Property
For Sale

Write for Booklets

CORVALLIS, OREGON

tractive and useful and will undoubtedly be productive of much good. A special edition of the Oregon Journal, which will soon be issued, will also contain an exhaustive exploitation of the fruit industry, handsomely illustrated.

ETTER FRUIT, a Hood River monthly devoted exclusively to the fruit industry of Oregon, reports much appreciation and success in its commendable enterprise. It is a valuable publication for every fruitgrower to read, and its artistic attractiveness adds to its

value.—Oregon Journal.

One of the best fruit journals ever introduced in this state is "Better Fruit," published at Hood River, Oregon. It is published in the interest of the fruitgrower, and the articles in it are of exceptional value. - Sumner (Wash.)

'Take a good horticultural paper.

'Better Fruit.' published by E. H.
Shepard of Hood River, is about the
best I know of," says George Armstrong,
Built Inspector for Benton County,

Oregon.

cr.

THE admonition of W. H. Paulhamus, president of the Washington Federation of Fruitgrowers, that growers must organize and control the situation in regard to perishable fruits will find lodgment in the brain of every thinking fruitman. In an address recently made by him he very succinctly states that no class in the fruit growing industry is more at the mercy of unscrupulous buyers than berry growers, who should protect themselves by establishing canneries for surplus fruit and insure reliable returns for shipment.

HE recent trip of Portland's business men through Oregon, Idaho and Washington gave them a better insight into the fruit industry than pamphlets, magazines or papers can convey and brought them in touch with both grower and shipper. Headed by Tom Richardson, manager of the Portland Commercial Club, the campaign of education was reciprocal and must result in closer business relations between city and country.

N the rush and hurry of the berry and cherry season, which is at hand, growers should bear in mind that it pays to send the best pack they can put up to market and that fruit buyers are always ready to pay the top price for reliable shipments. It saves them both time and money and we have discovered that when the commission man is fairly treated he doesn't forget.

UR subscribers patronize our advertisers because everything in "Better Fruit" is reliable, and when they see an article advertised in our paper they know it is good, because "Better Fruit" don't and won't accept an ad. knowingly for anything that is not first-class and reliable.

ANY subscribers are keeping complete files. If you do, you will have a handsome volume at the end of the year, and the most up-to-date. best book on the subjects treated, so far as the field is covered by "Better Fruit." Money wont buy such a file after awhile.

CANADIANS ARE AFTER FRADULENT LABELING

RUIT growers in British Columbia are directly interested in the following demand made by the Toronto Globe. It would take many successful exhibits in Britain to overcome the damage caused by one such shipper as that referred to. That he is beyond the reach of the law as it stands only makes it imperative that some device be found to lengthen the arm of the law:

law:

"Recent disclosures in an American ocean port show that much of the lecturing bestowed on Canadian fruit shippers has not been deserved, but has been directed toward wrong quarters. It has been shown that fruit of inferior but saleable quality honestly branded in Canada was branded as first class and Canadian by an American dealer, and in that condition sold to a British importer. The recipient of such fruit, finding himself defrauded, will naturally protest against fraudulent branding by Canadian fruit exporters, and the result will be serious injury to what should be a most profitable line of export trade. Under existing conditions the Canadian fruit shippers have no remedy, as the fraudulent work is done beyond the bounds of Canadian authority. The man who is defrauded would have a remedy in the American courts, but that would be quite unsatisfactory from a business standpoint, while failing entirely to restore the damaged reputation that destroys the sale of Canadian fruit in the British market.

market.
"That inferior fruit from Canada is fraudulently labeled Canadian and first class in American ports of shipment is a serious evil and demands an immediate remedy. It is a matter in which the co-operation of the British Parliament could readily be secured, for the British lawmakers are always willing to assist in preventing fraudulent branding. Our law clearly defines first class fruit, and it may be necessary to supplement this with the requirement of recognized brands, labels, seals, and packages. The British trade marks act could be so modified as to require not only a label stating the country of origin of fruit, but proof that the original label or brand had not been changed, and that the contents of the barrel, box or package had not been interfered with in transit. This is a matter of detail that might receive attention during the approaching conference. It is safe and reasonable to assume that every effort of the Canadian Government toward the suppression of this class of fraud will receive hearty co-operative support from the authorities in Britain."

NEW KIND OF A PEACH

What Luther Burbank has accomplished by patient, intelligent effort, Nature will sometimes do by chance. A Yakima orchardist has a peach tree for which he has been offered \$3,000, but he thinks it is worth much more for budding purposes. The tree is a new variety, supposed to have been originated by crossing the peach with the apricot, thereby securing a sweeter fruit that matures early in June. The quantity of fruit the one tree bears is of small value, but the buds will be used in grafting other trees, thus increasing the stock of the new variety.

Ship us FRESH EGGS Butter, Poultry, Veal and Hogs

SEND YOUR SHIPMENTS WHERE THEY WILL BRING YOU THE MOST MONEY

Southern Oregon Commission Co.

W. H. McCorquodale, Manager 93 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON

We mail Checks promptly. Write us for information. We guarantee you highest prices

Rasher-Kingman-Herrin Co. Spokane Washington

Strawberries, Cherries

Make us early shipments. Write us for reliable market reports. References: Bradstreet's, Dun's, any bank or business in the city.

The Best Agricultural Sprays in the world "Lion Brand"

PURE PARIS GREEN for Chewing Insects
CALIFORNIA WASH for San Jose Scale
ARSENATE OF LEAD for Chewing Insects
Send for our booklet, When, Why and How to Spray.

The Largest Manufacturers of Agricultural Sprays in the U. S.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE for Rot, Blight and Mildew KEROSENE EMULSION for Sucking Insects, Lice Put up in convenient sizes, and at RIGHT PRICES
THE JAMES A. BLANCHARD CO.

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FRUIT LAND FOR SALE

ALSO ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY HOUSES TO RENT

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REAL ESTATE

1rrigated Fruit Lands in the Famous Vale of Cashmere
The Garden Spot of Washington
CASHMERE, WASHINGTON

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Fruit, Alfalfa, Wheat and Irrigated Lands, Tracts of all kinds from a Town Lot to a Section of Land for sale in Milton and Freewater.

Write for Information

FREEWATER, OREGON

Arcadia Irrigated Lands

LOCATION—On railroad 22 miles from a large city. SOIL - Rich volcanic ash Splendid farms surrounding. Yields abundant harvest of fruit and vegetables.

Real Estate Taxes Paid by Association for Four Years

TERMS—\$2.00 per acre per month, which includes free water right and clearing and planting of all kinds of fruit trees and the care of same for four years. For booklet address

328-329 People's GRANT & DYE SEATTLE Bank Bldg. DeskA GRANT

"A WISE INVESTMENT IS OFTEN MORE PROFITABLE THAN A LIFE'S LABOR"

"A WISE INVESTMENT IS OFTEN MORE PROFITABLE THAN A LIFE'S LABOR

Two thousand acres of level and fertile land in one entire body in wild hay, will he under the Government water system, nicely situated for sundivision; a good speculation. Price for entire tract, \$15.00 per acre.

Two hundred and seventy acres fruit or alfalfa farm, mostly Roguc River hottom land, ahout 100 acres already in alfalfa, which will raise four crops a season; good buildings; 200 acres under ditch owned by the place, with plenty of water. Price, per acre, \$60.00.

Seven hundred-acre farm on Rogue River, 250 acres in cultivation, 40 acres in alfalfa; large and good huildings and right on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Price for the entire tract. \$30.00 per acre.

WHITE & TROWBRIDGE, Medford, Oregon.

I HAVE 25,000 ACRES

Of Orchard, Farming and Grazing Lands for Sale
In Northern California and the Famous Rogue River Valley in Southern Oregon, where failures in crops are unknown, and the best climate to be found in the United States. PRICES RIGHT. Can be sold for part cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars call on or address EDWIN P. HUGHES & CO., Ashland. Oregon

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Farm Lands, City Property, Real Estate, Palouse, Big Bend, and Adams County Farm Lands a Specialty; also Fruit and Timothy Land.

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SPOKANE, WASH.

WALLA WALLA VALLEY CALLED THE WASHINGTON AND OREGON EDEN

of which the City of Walla Walla is the commercial center. It is noted for its heautiful-scenery, its ahundance of pure mountain water, and its health-giving climate. In this section there are AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES for thousands of homeseekers and investors. All such will do well to investigate the advantages of this locality before settling elsewhere. Inquiries cheerfully answered and correspondence solicited.

Quinn Building, Room 5, Second Floor, Dept. A

The Garden City of the Northwest

AND OREGON EDEN

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OREGON EDEN

To show the most magnificent agnificent are provided to investigate the settling climate. In this section there are AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES for thousands of homeseekers and investors. All such will do well to investigate the advantages of this locality before settling elsewhere. Inquiries cheerfully answered and correspondence solicited.

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H.S.EMERSON & CO., Inc.

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We want your STRAWBERRIES for Alaska. Write us.

We are always glad to give you the market conditions in Seattle.

FREE INFORMATION

Furnished those desiring same, concerning FRUIT, WHEAT AND IRRIGATED LANDS adjacent to Prosser in the lower Yakima valley Write or call on

McNEILL & STAM, REAL ESTATE BROKERS

Stevens County Lands

We have almost exclusive right to the hest of this almost overlooked land. The original locators cannot stand prosperity. The country in this locality has just recently heen opened up by railroad and laid to view one of the most productive fruit, grain and alfalfa valleys in the Northwest. It is well watered, has plenty of timher for milling and fuel for twenty years to come. Tomatoes and corn grow here to perfection. The land is mostly suh-irrigated and ahounds in springs and running brooks. The price of this land ranges from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Fine schools and churches. Finest dairy country in the world. Cream is gathered at the door every day. For particulars write or call at 3 Bernard Street, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

City Property and Wheat Land Bargains

Real Estate and Mining

We have almost exclusive right to the hest of this almost overlooked land. The original locators cannot stand prosperity. The country in this country in the world. To properly and wheat Land Bargains

Gee & Meglemre

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?

L. G. BARRON WANTS TO TALK REAL ESTATE TO YOU

FRUIT, IRRIGATED AND WHEAT LAND

Wheat land from \$7.00 per acre up, in the beautiful Walla Walla Valley. Kennewick and Milton property as well as Walla Walla property. Write for information.

Reference, all Banks in Walla Walla Walla Walla WALLA, WASHINGTON

PITTING OF PRUNES IS OF UNCERTAIN VALUE

PROMINENT California prune packer is quoted by the New York Journal of Commerce as saying that there is no likelihood of the development of a pitted prune industry. Last season a California man invented a machine for pitting prunes and several packers put up small quantities of that fruit from which the seeds had been taken. While there was some market for the fruit thus prepared, because it was something new, it is said that the fruit did not give satisfaction, and packers will not take the chances of putting up fruit in that manner. The assertion is made that the fruit loses much of its flavor by reason of the removal of the pit, thus counterbalancing the advantages gained.

There is not the same reason for seeding prunes as there is for seeding raisins. The housewife who uses raisins in cooking must first remove the seeds. The pit of a prune can as well be removed by the consumer after the fruit has been cooked and placed upon the table before him. The chief advantage to be gained by pitting prunes would be in the saving of time in the curing process, for it is readily apparent that a pitted prune would dry in much less time than one with an unbroken skin. In Oregon this would mean a saving of fuel, and in Cal-ifornia a saving of time and labor in carrying out trays in the morning and stacking them up at night. But this saving would be offset by the expense of extracting the pits. There being no reason to believe that pitted prunes would bring a relatively higher price than those cured and packed in the ordinary manner, the new industry is likely to be shortlived.

ALBANY ORCHARDISTS PUZZLED BY NEW PEST

With the budding of the fruit trees a new bug was discovered by the farmers, and as its presence has been shown to be harmful to the fruit trees infested, radical measures have been taken to eradicate it. It is something of a fly in appearance, brown in color, and with a long suckerlike bill with which it sucks the sap from the unopened leaf buds and also destroys the opened flower upon currant and gooseberry bushes. Spraying has been found effective in driving the fly away, but as soon as the odor of spraying has passed away in the air, the bugs return in great numbers. One serious disadvantage to the frequent use of the spray, however, is the fact that the chemicals used in it are found hurtful to the fully blown flower. Another reason given by the farmer is, that at this season the fruit blossoms are full of working honey bees that would be killed by the spray.

The bug, while not unlike the rose bug that has pierced the roses to heart during the last two years is a distinct specimen not seen here before. Its ravages were first noticed upon the pear blossoms, and horticulturalists fear that in addition to its cushing proplicities it. addition to its sucking proclivities it may have deposited an egg which will later develop into a worm in the growing fruit.-Albany Herald.

COMMITTEES OF THE HORTICURAL SOCIETY

RESIDENT ATWELL, of the State Horticultural Society, announces the following committees: On Rules for Exhibits and Awards—A. P. Bateham, Mosier; Karl J. Stackland, Cove; Asa Holaday, Scappoose; D. C. Van Dorn, Dayton; F. H. Hopkins, Central Point; J. H. Rees, Springbrook, and W. R. Harris, Forest

On Legislation—L. M. Gilbert, Salem; G. W. Riddle, Riddles; T. W. Perkins, Medford; E. L. Smith, Hood River; E. C. Armstrong, Salem; W. K. Newell, Gaston, and E. R. Shepard, Salem.

On Statistics-L. T. Reynolds, Salem; H. M. Williamson, Portland; R. L. Chapman, Dallas; A. C. Goodrich, North Yamhill, and Judd Geer, Cove. On Exhibits—J. H. Reid, Milwaukie; E. H. Shepard, Hood River, and C. H.

Lewis, Medford.
On Co-Operation of Portland in Annual Meeting—H. E. Dosch, Hillsdale; C. A. Macrum, Portland, and D. M. Dunne, Portland.
On Horticultural Representation at State Fair—L. T. Reynolds, Salem; J. R. Shepard, Salem, and Ed. Holoway, Brownsville

Brownsville.

On Participation of State Society in Salem Cherry Fair—J. H. Reid, Milwaukie; T. B. Nunn, Dallas; A. C. Goodrich, North Yamhill; W. K. Newell, Gaston, and L. D. Moulton, McMinnville.

on Alaska-Yukon Exposition—H. E. Dosch, Hillsdale; W. K. Newell, Gaston, and C. V. Galloway, McMinnville.
On Ornamentals—J. B. Pilkington, Portland; M. W. Gorman, Portland, and Mrs. Harriet B. Killin, Portland.

On Entomology—A. B. Cordley, Corvallis; E. C. Roberts, Albany, and J. R. Castner, Hood River.
On Botany—E. R. Lake, Corvallis; Thomas Howell, Milwaukie, and A. R. Superter Fugger.

Sweetser, Eugene.

On Nomenclature-E. L. Smith, Hood River; C. I. Lewis, Corvallis, and A. H.

Carson, Grants Pass.
On New Fruits—C. E. Hoskins, Gold
Hill; M. McDonald, Salem, and J. L.
Carter, Hood River.
On Insurance of Prune Evaporators—
John Pemberton, Salem; James Winstanley Salem and James Elliott, Dallas

ley, Salem, and James Elliott, Dallas.

On Resolutions—A. I. Mason, Hood iver; Charles Meserve, Grants Pass, and Albert Brownell, Albany.

On Transportation—Harry Haynes, Forest Grove; A. T. Buxton, Forest Grove; M. C. Liniger, Ashland; J. C. Zinser, Oregon City, and J. S. Laselle,

On Orchard Fruits—C. I. Lewis, Corvallis; F. B. Chase, Eugene, and H. S. Butz. Dallas.

On Small Fruits—Joseph Hall, Newberg; C. H. Welch, Mount Tabor, and C. W. Swallow, Oregon City.
On Vegetables—G. Coote, Corvallis; J. B. Cowgill, Albany, and John Henry,

On Flowers—Mrs. M. D. Reid, Milwaukie; Mrs. John Scott, Milwaukie, and Mrs. A. M. Thorne, Montavilla.

The following committees are requested to report at the Medford mid-

summer meeting:
On Rules for Exhibits and Awards.

On Legislation and Statistics. On Horticultural Representation at State Fair.

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We give special attention to GOOD FARM LOANS

If you have money to loan we will find you good Real Estate security or if you want to borrow we can place your application in good hands and we make no charge for this service

The Managing Officers of this Bank have been residents of Wasco County for more than twenty-five years

Sunnyside Land & Investment Co. SUNNYSIDE, GRANGER RELIABLE DEALERS IN FRUIT LANDS and GRANDVIE

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS

SUNNYSIDE Sunnyside Land & Investment Co.

WALNUT TREES

PURE SECOND GENERATION STOCK of MAYETTES AND FRANQUETTES

10,000 BARTLETT PEAR TREES

SELECTED BY ME DURING MY RECENT VISIT TO FRANCE | First-Class Yearlings

PILKINGTON, Nurseryman

Specialist in Nut Trees and Fine Ornamentals P. O. Box 242, Portland, Oregon Full Line of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

DON'T YOU DO IT

PAY RETAIL PRICES FOR OLD CARRIED-OVER

GRASS SEEDS

WHEN YOU CAN PURCHASE NEW SEED DIRECT AT WHOLESALE WRITE FOR PRICES OF JUST WHAT YOU WILL WANT

J. J. BUTZER, Seedsman 190 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON



TANKS

Accurately constructed tanks for most any purpose. Write for our illustrated catalogue and prices.

GRAYS HARBOR COMMERCIAL CO

ALASKA BLDG. SEATTLE, WASH.

Our new retail catalog telling you about

Fine Roses

Is now ready and will be sent free to those requesting it. Rose buyers are welcome to visit our Nurseries and to inspect the fine stock we offer for sale. We have 15 acres in the finest roses. Sellwood cars leaving First and Alder pass the nurseries. Send for catalogue.

The Sibson Rose Nurseries

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OAKDALE GREENHOUSE

Choice Roses, Lilac Althea, Plants of all kinds. Gladiolas a Specialty. Gooff Hybrids 6oc per dozen; Lemoine and Gaudomsis, mix 5oc; White and Light mix 75c; Best Scarlet, equal to the Cauma 75c postpaid.

All large blooming bulbs. We grow them by the thousand and know better mixtures cannot be had

FLETCHER & FLETCHER OAKDALE AND HOOD RIVER, OREGON

On Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

On Insurance of Prune Evaporators. On Resolutions, and on Transportation.

Special instructions to some of the committees are as follows:

To the committee on Rules for Exhibits and Awards to present a written report, showing all horticultural societies in the United States which hold exhibits, together with their score-cards and rules governing exhibits and awards.

To committee on Legislation to file written report giving synopsis, showing methods in vogue in other states as to horticultural organization provided by statute, and as to the channels for enforcement of horticultural laws; to call attention to important difference between said laws and our own; to show the degree of support accorded by each state to its state horticultural society, and to recommend any changes in our laws which may seem to them advisable.

To committee on Statistics to formulate a plan by which may be made effective the recent amendment to our constitution, relative to collection, tabulation and dissemination of horticultural statistics, and market reports.

To committee on Alaska-Yukon Exposition to recommend a plan by which the horticultural interests of Oregon may be best exploited; and whether it need be advisable for the State Horticultural Society to exhibit on that occasion; and, if so, how it may best be done.

To committee on Transportation to report a plan by which claims of fruit growers against transportation companies may have the support of the entire horticultural community, to the end that fictitious defenses and tedious delays may be done away with.

To committee on Insurance of Prune Evaporators to present a plan for mutual insurance of evaporators, showing what has been attempted, along that line, and what obstacles have been encountered.

The president wishes us to say that these committees have been appointed for business, not for ornament, and that each individual of each committee will be held responsible for results.

He thinks the opportune time has come to put Oregon in its deserved place, as the foremost fruit-growing state of the Union; and that every one should put his shoulder to the wheel.

THE USE OF FRUIT AS A PRESERVER OF LIFE

Fruit contains every essential of nutriment—watery matter, saccharine, oleaginous matter, albumen and salines. There is no purer water than that distilled from dew and stored in the minute tanks of an apple or pear. Watermelons contain 95 per cent of water, blackberries and currants about 85, plums and peaches 83, grapes and cherries 79, chestnuts 14. Because it contains so much water, fruit is a practical cure for drunkenness—a drunkard fed on fruit will instinctively lose his craving for drink. It may be promulgated that contrary to other heat factors, the saccharine of fruit does not exhaust the human body, consequently does not injure the complexion nor cause wrinkles. The most important agents for postponing old age, oils and fats, are not lacking in fruits.

I PAY CASH

CREAM, BUTTER AND EGGS

THE YEAR ROUND

DO NOT DO A COMMISSION BUSINESS MAKE ME YOUR SHIPMENTS

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Potatoes and Onions

Fancy selected APPLES in boxes are a specialty. Telegraph Codes: Economy, A B C and Scatter Goods. Cold storage warehouse, 95-97-99 Barclay St., N. Y. 95 Barclay Street, New York

A. U. HERRETT

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Wholesale Fruits and Produce

Potatoes and Onions in Car Lots a Specialty

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PORTLAND, OREGON

BETTER FRUIT

LL I ask for are fifty men and in two years I will revolutionize the whole system of handling fruit," said President Rodgers. "Yes, said President Rodgers. "Yes, sir," he declared, "if fifty of you orchardists will stand together we can revolutionize the whole system of raising and selling fruit. We have now an almost perfect condition if we will only organ be declared by the result days can that we should be able to get from 15 to 20 per cent more money for our fruit. Take for instance the Hood River apple districts of Oregon. Up there they are getting from \$2 up a box for their apples, while we are satisfied with 90c and \$1.

"But a lot of people will laugh at that and state that the quantity turned out up and state that the quantity turned out up there doesn't amount to a drop in the bucket. That isn't the question, gentlemen. The question is that we are in the apple business to make money, and not for fun. While I admit that we can not raise quite so fine an apple as the Hood River apple, yet the Hood River apples did not bring more than 90c a box themselves before the orchardists of that selves before the orchardists of that section organized. If we will organize I am almost morally certain that we can get from 15 to 20 per cent more for our

apples.
"Our packing system is no good. One man is pulling this way and the other that, and all the time the reputation of the Pajaro Valley apple is being torn down. Let us take up this discussion at the next meeting, the last Saturday in December, and let us get the fifty men together"

L EWIS River Fruit Growers Association, Woodland, Washington, opened up last year, but owing to the fact that growers did not understand association requirements and methods, and on account of lack of experience, results were not completely satisfactory. We hope they will get lined up properly this year this year.

WHATCOM County, Washington, fruit growers have recently organized an association, which is proof of a desire on their part to conduct their business on the association plan, which is the popular way of today, for the rea-son that it means better prices for the growers.

co

w OKANOGAN Fruit Growers Association is located at Okanogan, Washington. Jack Evans is secretary. Reports are meager, but they grow fine fruit, and if they put it up properly and manage the association well we are sure of reports next year of success and good prices.

BUCKLEY Fruit Growers Association of Buckley, Washington, has for its president J. B. Frost. We regret that we have no information at hand of any great interest, but wish them success and hope to have a good report on the season's work.

C ASHMERE Fruit Growers Union of Cashmere. Washington, filed articles of incorporation during February, 1907. and it is expected this union will secure better prices for the growers. The incorporators are well-known fruit men.

S BAY Island Fruit Growers Association was managed last season by H. Mc-Gavick, whose address was Tacoma. No report received.

Pearson-Page Co

131-133 FRONT STREET PORTLAND, OREGON

Superior facilities for handling

STRAWBERRIES PEACHES APPLES AND PEARS

Solicit Your Consignments Reliable Market Reports Prompt Cash Returns

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Growers and Shippers of

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Berries, Cherries, Plums, Pears, Prunes, Apricots, Peaches, Cantaloupes, Apples

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75 Varieties

A complete assortment of all the standard varieties, and a good supply of most of the newer ones.

Our fourteenth annual catalogue and price list, giving a description of each variety, and telling how to grow strawberries sent free on request.

All plants are fresh dug when ordered, guaranteed true to name, and to give satisfaction. Our prices are reasonable. Send for our catalogue today.

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Prices \$10.00 per acre and up. For sale by

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Dallas, Oregon

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Has again demonstrated by the great crop of fruit now set for 1907 that this is the surest in its crop production of any part of America. This fact makes this district look good to the trained horticulturists of all other sections of the Northwest. When it is conceded that orchards approaching the bearing period here are held at less than one-half the figures demanded for similar lands in other districts yielding less net profits than here, it should impress the readers of "Better Fruit" that now is the time to invest in this favored valley, with its regular crops and famous good climate. The homeseeker will get the benefit of more than twenty years' experience in the fruit business by dealing with the

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WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit, Pay the Freight and allow 10 Days Free Trial and make other liberal terms which no other house in the world will do. You will learn everything and get much valuable information by simply writing us a postal.

We need a Rider Agent in every town and can offer an opportunity to make money to suitable young men who apply at once.

\$8.50 PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES ON LY Price \$ \$1.80

\$4.80 PER PAIR Regular Price \$ 58.50 per pair. To Introduce We Will Sell To introduce We Will Sell You a Sample Pair for Only OUT THE AIR (CASH WITH ORDER \$4.55)

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We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle vou will give us your order. We want you to send us a small

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One hundred acres within two miles of Medford; 22 acres Newtowns, or Medford; 22 acres Newtowns, 6 years old; 43 acres pears, planted last fall, Comice, Bartletts and D Anjou. Entire 100 acres as fine fruit soil as is in Rogue River Valley. Ten acres in alfalfa, 15 acres in wheat; good house and two barns and two wells; thoroughly sub-irrigated. One-half mile to railroad siding siding.

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SOIL—Volcanic ash, rich in phosphates, and rec-ognized as the best in the world for apples and strawberries.

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All up-to-date fruit growers use it. You cannot afford to be without it. It saves labor, hose and machinery. We send the following goods by mail, postpaid: PRUNING SAWS, 18 inch, 75c FRIEND NOZZLES, \$1.60

CALIFORNIA CRESCENT PRUNERS, 12 inch, 65c
PRUNING SHEARS for thinning and picking fruit, \$1.00

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Hood River, Oregon

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3 Trains to the East Daily

and a local train between Portland and Biggs which enables you to visit any one of the Upper Columbia River points and return to Portland the same day. See schedule below

Dai	ly		Dai l y
8:15 /	A. м. Leave	PORTLAND Arrive	6:00 р. м.
8:45		FAIRVIEW	5:30
8:50		TROUTDALE	5:25
9:12		BRIDAL VEIL	5:02
9:41		BONNEVILLE	4:32
9:53		CASCADE LOCKS	4:20
10:06		WYETH	4:06
10:33		HOOD RIVER	3:40
10:45		MOSIER	3:28
11:20		THE DALLES	3:00
11:59	Arrive	BIGGS Leave	12:15

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SPRAY PUMP

By improving the quality of your fruit by spraying, you obtain a fruit of a more saleable character, find a more ready market and you get a higher price for it, therefore a larger profit on larger and better fruit. Frui: and trees that are properly sprayed are not affected with scales or insects and 're profitable. To spray properly and improve the quality of your fruit you Spray Pumps made that will keep the solution properly mixed so that it will be of a uniform mixture down to the last drop—this can only be accomplished by the use of an agitator such as Myers possesses. There are many kinds of Spray Pumps and some very rash imitations for those who are seeking price first, that will cost you more than if you had not sprayed at all. Your trees, fruits and foliage will be burned and ruined by their use which is easily done because they throw out the entire strength of the solution first, which accumulates at the bottom of the barrel after you have mixed it, and which is so strong that it is impossible for your trees or any living foliage to withstand its strength and they will be ruined, then towards the end the solution will be so weak that it will not affect the insects and instead of killing them they will kill your crop. But this is all remedied with the Myers Spray Pumps; they are made to take care of the solution, agitate it and keep it the same strength from beginning to end. Myers are the inventors and originators of the most improved line of Spray Pumps on the market, and by using their Spray Pumps on the market, and by using their Spray Pumps on the market, and by using their Spray Pumps you can improve upon your crops and make them more productive than heretofore—we will help you—write us today for our new 1907 booklet and know more about spraying.

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YOUNG ROGUE RIVER PEAR ORCHARD

ROGUE RIVER PEARS—The fresh fruit car record of the world is held by J. W. Perkins of Medford, who obtained at auction in New York City in the summer of 1905 \$3429.00 for a carload of his Comice pears, and he alone could break that record in 1906, when his best carload sold for \$3450.00 in the same market.

SOME RECENT YIELDS—C. R. Heimroth sold from one and three-fourths acres of Spitzenbergs, 587 boxes for \$1174; from three acres Newtown Pippins 780 boxes for \$1365; total, \$2539. This in addition to sales of culls. All in 1906. M. L. Pellett sold from eight acres of Bartlett pears in 1906, 3000 boxes for \$4500, net on cars at shipping station, aside from sales of culls. W. H. Norcross sold from two acres of Newtown Pippins, not yet in full bearing, 1906, 657 boxes for \$1346.85. The same year, from four acres of Spitzenbergs, \$2113.10. This orchard has borne eight good crops in nine years, and the carload of Newtowns sent to London from this orchard in 1906 was pronounced by the dealers to be the best car of the year in that market. Twenty-two acres of pears on the Burrell Investment Company's orchard in 1906 produced 6441 boxes of fruit, which sold for \$8884, f. o. b. cars. F. H. Hopkins received in 1906, from fifteen and one-half acres of Winter Nelis pears, \$9000, f. o. b. Medford. The Bradshaw & Stevens orchard contains three and one-half acres, 250 trees, Yellow Newtown apples, which annually bring returns of \$2500 to \$3000.

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Who used as little judgment as many tree buyers, would be considered an "easy mark." He would have "horses" enough on his hands in a few hours to keep several canneries in operation for months. The horse buyer who would buy any equine solely by price, just so he had a leg at each corner and a head and part of a tail, is not half as foolish as the man who owns land worth from \$100 to \$400 an acre, and who buys trees of the "cheapest" seller regardless of quality. At best, the horse buyer's troubles would be over in a few months, for he is not tying up a three or four hundred dollar investment for the rest of his life with every ten dollar spavined horse. The orchardist who owns valuable land should be as critical of what grade of fruit trees he gets as he was in purchasing his land; if anything, more so; for a good tree can be made to bring excellent returns on common land, while a "scrubby tree" is always a scrub, even in the finest soil. Our trees are grown on the Yakima Indian reservation under unsurpassed conditions of soil, climate and moisture. Growing and selling trees is our business. We think we know how, and our customers are positive of it, for the proof is in the hands of thousands of them. We are not troubled with pest or disease, for we have no old orchards within miles of our plant. If our salesmen fail to find you drop us a line. We have them almost everywhere, but want more. If You're Open to Engagement, Write Us.

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Apples - Sell \$3.15 Bushel Box, net f. o. b. cars
Pears - " 6.00 " " " " " "
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Old Spanish Land Grant of 40,000 acres now being sold in small tracts at low prices on easy payments.

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